The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

THE BEECHER TRIAL.

A Former Servant of Tilton's on the Witness Stand.

Damaging Testimony Against the Defendant.

NEW YORK, February 16, 1875.

The Brooklyn City Court room was dense ly packed this morning when the proceedings in the great scandal trial opened. All the counsel were present; also, Mrs. Beecher, and the defendant came in a little later. Mrs. Tilton was accompanied by her lady friend.

Mr. Tilton resumed the stand, and continued: During the early part of the summer, when this story began to be noised abroad in the papers, the impression was going around that I was

A Drunken and a Brutal Man,

and in consultation with Judge Morris he advised the publication of the statement by me; my object in showing the true story to a select party was to obtain from them the judgment which I thought the public would give it; my object, in its preparation, was this: Mrs. Woodhull's publication was proving disastrous to my family, and silence could no longer be safely maintained, and I intended to put forth a true statement, in order that the people, who thought there was some foundation for her story, might say, "Well, here we have the true statement, which explains everything."

Witness replied that he showed this paper to Dr. Storrs, among others.

Mr. Fullerton asked what took place when it was shown by Dr. Storrs, to which Mr. Evarts objected, and a long argument ensued.

Mr. Fullerton contended that this question arose out of what had been elicited from witness by the other side.

Judge Neilson finally decided to allow the question, and the witness continued: As soon as I read the paper to him there was a sudden pause; Dr. Storrs said to me: "Mr. Tilton, before I can consult you or give you any advice, I want to ask you one question: If this narrative is the whole truth." I told him it was

Not the Whole Truth,

but only a part of what I am going to give to the public, and he advised me not to publish it; I showed this story to perhaps twenty or twenty-five persons, and Mr. Beecher was among those to whom it was exhibited; I remember a conversation with Mr. Halliday, in which he denied the truth of the Woodhull story, and vindicated my wife, though I said some words to Halliday about Beecher which were objectionable to Halliday; my object in speaking to Halliday on the matter was that he was the second power in Plymouth church, and I wanted to disabuse his mind of the idea that the Woodhull stories were true.

Witness was asked as to what took place before the Investigating Committee after the relation of his wife's confession.

Mr. Evarts objected, and another long argument took place. The Court ruled that an answer might be given. Witness replied: I made a statement of my charge against Beecher and his criminal connection with Mrs. Tilton. I had stated to that committee in writing the confession made to me by Mrs. Tilton in July, 1870, and by Beecher in December and January following. I had laid before them

A Sworn Statement

of criminal intimacy between Henry Ward Beecher and Mrs. Tilton from the fall of 1868 to the spring of 1870. This, said witness, is a copy of the paper I produced before them.

Mr. Evarts objected to this sworn statement being put in evidence.

Mr. Fullerton contended that this paper was sworn to by witness before the committee, and therefore it was admissable under the rules of evidence.

Mr. Evarts argued that this bill was composed of accusations against his (Tilton's) wife, and could not, therefore, be given in evidence.

Judge Neilson said that the wife was not on trial then, nor was she here, and therefore this was not a bill of accusation against her.

Mr. Beach said they were only seeking to throw light upon a part of the examination before the investigating committee, part of which had been extracted by the other side. If only a portion of his testimony was elicited, he would be liable to conviction for inconsistency, and he would be done great injustice. He submitted that under the ruling of the Court of Appeals the whole testimony of Tilton's examination could be given. May not he explain it? Was he to be shown to the jury as having allowed his wife to commit adultery and not prevent it? In this document is

An Explanation of Tilton's Statement

when he said that his wife had always insisted to him that she had not violated her marriage vow, and this was the document which explained his views in the matter when he stated this to the committee.

Mr. Evarts replied that his friend had wandered greatly from the subject matter of the argument. The question was if he (Tilton) made a qualifying statement of his views of what his wife meant when she said this, and for that purpose the other side had introduced this paper, which they offered in evidence. The other side did not intend to show if his wife qualified her statement when she made it to him. The paper, counsel argued, could be no evidence of itself, as it was only his (Tilton's) accusation against his wife.

Mr. Evarts cited some cases in support of his position.

Judge Neilson held that the paper could not be read, nor any portion of it, but if the counsel desired, they might offer specific points in it for the purpose of basing their objections to its ruling out.

After the recess Mr. Evarts rose to read paragraphs from Tilton's statement before the committee, and Mr. Evarts rose to his feet and interposed an objection.

Tilton, who had been sitting among his counsel, here took his seat on the witness stand.

Mr. Beach argued that the Court permitted the reading of the Woodhull scandal paragraph by paragraph section by section, to the jury, though it was ruled out as evidence, and that, therefore, the reading of this paper should be permitted, though it was ruled out from the evidence.

Mr. Evarts submitted that there was no rule of evidence allowing the reading of this statement after it had been ruled out from the testimony.

The argument was continued at some length, but Judge Neilson said he had decided to rule it out, Mr. Beach taking exceptions.

Mr. Beach contended that he only offered portions of the statement to be read, and asked to make an offer of proof.

Judge Neilson decided that the offer could be given, and Mr. Evarts excepted.

Mr. Beach then read the following portion of the statement offered, which the Court ruled out: That about nine years ago Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, began and thereafter continued, a friendship with Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton, for whose native delicacy and extreme religious sensibility he often expressed to her husband a high admiration, visiting her from time to time for years, until the year 1870, when, for reasons hereinafter stated, he ceased such visits, during which period by many tokens and attentions, he

Won the Affectionate Love of Mrs. Tilton,

whereby, after long moral resistance by her, and after repeated assaults by him upon her mind with overmastering arguments, accomplished possession of her person, maintaining with her thenceforward during the period hereinafter stated the relation called criminal intercourse, this relation being regarded by her during that period as not criminal or morally wrong—such had been the power of his arguments as a clergyman to satisfy her religious scruples against such violation of virtue and honor.

At this point Mr. Evarts objected to any further reading from Tilton's statement, and a long argument ensued.

The Court decided that the offer of proof could go on, and Mr. Beach read as follows: That on the evening of October 10th, 1868, or thereabouts, Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton held an interview with Rev. Henry Ward Beecher at his residence, she being then in a tender state of mind, owing to the recent death and burial of a young child, and during this interview an act of criminal commerce took place between this pastor and his parishioner, the motive on her part being, as hereinbefore stated, not regarded by her at the time criminal or wrong, which act was followed by a similar act of criminality between these same parties at Mrs. Tilton's residence during a pastoral visit paid by Mr. Beecher to her on the subsequent Saturday evening, followed also by other similar acts on various occasions from the Autumn of 1868 to the Spring of 1870, the places being the two residences aforesaid, and occasionally other places to which the pastor would call and accompany her, or at which he would meet her by previous appointment, these acts of wrong being on her part from first to last not wanton or considered wicked, but arising through a blinding of her moral perceptions, occasioned by the act, and by the powerful influence exerted on her mind at that time to this end by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher as her trusted religious preceptor and guide.

Judge Neilson ruled this out and Mr. Beach took an exception.

Mr. Fullerton stated that he desired to produce a witness who wished to go to New York early this afternoon, where she was under medical treatment.

A Lady on the Witness Stand.

The Court agreed, and a lady ascended the stand, who gave her name as Kate Cary, and said she came from Bellevue Hospital, where she had been for eleven weeks. The witness continued: I was in the service of Mrs. Tilton about six years ago. When I was there Mrs. Tilton went to Monticello. I went with her and returned to the city with her. I saw Mr. Beecher go into Mrs. Tilton's bedroom several times, and she shut the door after him when he went in. I was in the next room, which was separated by folding-doors from it. This was before she went to Monticello. I saw her in the back parlor after her return, sitting on Mr. Beecher's knee. It was then in the evening, but I saw them distinctly. The folding-doors were open. I saw her hand on his shoulder, and he said: "How do you feel, Elizabeth," and she said: "Dear father, I feel so-so." I did not see anything else. This was about three weeks after her return from Monticello. Mr. Beecher called three or four times before she went to Monticello. The reason I left was because of some words I had with Bessie Turner. I think I left in cold weather, but do not recollect if it was before or after the election.

Cross-Examined.

Witness gave the names of various parties she lived with after leaving Mrs. Tilton, and continued: I have been in ill health ten weeks. Mr. Hansom, of Fifth street, obtained me the situation at Mrs. Tilton's. I came there about two weeks after the birth of her child—I think some time in June. The family then consisted of four children and Mr. and Mrs. Tilton and six servants, including Bessie Turner. Mr. Tilton was there usually until four in the afternoon. I never saw Mr. Beecher before, but was told it was him. I had often heard of him, however. Folding-doors separated Mrs. Tilton's room from mine, but I seldom went into her room, although the doors were usually open. When Mrs. Tilton went to bed I closed the doors. About six weeks after I went to service there I first saw Mr. Beecher. I was in the other room, and saw him come in. Jessie Burke showed him up to Mrs. Tilton's room. She told me after words she opened the door and went to him. Jessie came up first to see if Mrs. Tilton was ready to receive Mr. Beecher, and Mrs. Tilton replied she would be ready in a few minutes. She was in bed when the message came up, but she closed the folding doors. I never saw Mr. Beecher there again excepting when I was occupying the folding-door room. This was, I think, about four weeks after her confinement. The family went to Monticello in July, but Mr. Tilton did not go there at all. We were living at a private boarding house there. I was four months altogether in their employ. I saw Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton together down at the stairs about three weeks after her return from Monticello. I was up stairs, and so was Mrs. Tilton, when word came of his arrival. She went down, and I had to go down for a drink of tea water. These rooms below are baptized by folding-doors, and I went on that occasion to a sideboard in the dining room for my drink of water. I cannot fix the date of this, but it was about three weeks after the return from Monticello. They were sitting on a large arm-chair in a corner facing the window. There are two windows in the back parlor and one in the dining room. The chair was in the corner of the room to the right of the dining room, and in front of the window nearest the dining room. The chair was near the wall separating the dining room from the parlor. I saw Mr. Beecher in the chair and Mrs. Tilton sat on his knee. I saw his whole face, but as both doors were open. I am a widow. After I saw this I went up to the nursery. Mrs. Tilton then had her hand on Mr. Beecher's shoulder. The door of the dining room was open when I went in, and is always left open. Mr. Beecher paid Mrs. Tilton three or four visits before she went to the country, and sent her baskets of elegant flowers to keep around her bed. She received these flowers, and all the servants knew where they came from. Last Friday I first told of having seen these things to Mrs. Lawrence, a benevolent lady who visits the sick at the Bellevue Hospital, and it was through her that I became a witness. I never had any trouble with Mrs. Tilton or any person in the house except Bessie Turner.

Mr. Evarts announced that this was all he had to ask witness, and she was allowed to withdraw.

Mr. Tilton then resumed the witness chair. He was asked what he meant by stating before the investigating committee that to her mother Mrs. Tilton always maintained her innocence.

Mr. Evarts objected to this, and another wrangle between the counsel ensued.

Mr. Evarts, in support of his objection, quoted from a Massachusetts case.

Mr. Beach replied that this case only applied to a witness who was sought to be impeached for contradictory statements made out of Court.

Judge Neilson decided to allow the question, and witness replied: She always said she loved God, and He would not allow her to enter into these relations if they were sinful. She said neither her mother nor myself understood what was right or wrong, and that Mr. Beecher had told her over and over that it was not sinful; that it was an expression of love; that love sometimes conveyed its meaning in a shake of the hand, a kiss of the lips, or sexual intercourse.

Mr. Evarts asked that all this be stricken out, but the Court adjourned for the day without the Judge giving a decision on the matter.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

A Bill to Change the Mode of Electing Presidents.

Regulating the Expenditure of Money for Public Buildings.

WASHINGTON, February 16, 1875.

SENATE.

Credentials of a Nebraska Senator.

The credentials of A. S. Paddock as United States Senator from Nebraska were read and placed on file.

Petitions from Druggists.

Numerous petitions of druggists were presented for the repeal of a portion of the internal revenue laws known as Schedule C. Referred.

The Meaning of the "Press-Gag" Law.

The Judiciary Committee having been directed to report what is the meaning and extent of the so-called "press-gag" law of June 22, 1874, submitted a report expressing their opinion that said act is not unconstitutional in its provisions, and that in respect of the crime of libel, it confers no powers either to bring a person charged with libel into the District of Columbia or to send him out of it. The report is signed by Messrs. Edmunds, Conkling, Frelinghuysen, Wright, Thurman and Stevenson.

Funding of Customs Duties.

Mr. FERRY (Michigan), from the Committee on Finance, reported, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute, the House bill restricting the funding of customs duties and prescribing certain regulations of the Treasury Department, and it was placed on the calendar.

The Admission of Pinchback.

At the expiration of the morning hour, the Senate resumed consideration of the resolution for the admission of Pinchback, and Mr. SARGENT continued his argument.

The Senate attended the funeral ceremonies over the remains of the late Senator Hooper, in the House, and then adjourned.

HOUSE.

Bills Passed.

The House met at 11 o'clock this morning. Immediately after the reading of the journal several members endeavored to obtain the floor for the purpose of moving a suspension of the rules to take up various bills, but the regular order was insisted upon, and a number of bills, mostly of a private character, which had been considered in Committee of the Whole, were passed.

While the bill to pay the awards of the Southern Claims Commission was pending, Mr. DAWES moved to go into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill.

The motion was defeated—ayes 69, nays 96.

Reorganization of the Treasury Department.

At twelve o'clock the bill for the reorganization of the Treasury Department was taken up, the House being in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. YOUNG offered an amendment requiring the appointments of the Department and Territories in proportion to population. Agreed to, and the bill passed.

Sundry Civil Appropriations.

The bill making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government was reported. It contains the following provisions: Hereafter no money shall be paid for contracts made for the payment for any site for a public building in excess of the amount specifically appropriated therefor, and no money shall be expended upon any public building on which work has not yet been actually begun until after the drawings and specifications, together with detailed estimates of the cost thereof, shall have been made by the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, and said plans and estimates shall have been approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, and all appropriations made for the construction of such building shall be expended within the limitation of the act authorizing the same or limiting the cost thereof, and no change of said plan, involving an increase of expense exceeding ten per centum of the amount to which said building was limited, shall be allowed or paid by any officer of the Government without special authority of Congress.

The bill appropriates $37,329 for engraving and printing certificates of Centennial stock for the International Exhibition; also $25,000 to enable the executive departments and Smithsonian Institution to participate in the exposition, and repeals the proviso that the sums hereby appropriated shall cover the entire expense to which the United States shall be subjected on account of the exhibition.

Post Route Bill.

Mr. PACKER, from the Postoffice Committee, reported the annual Post Route bill, which was passed.

Japan Indemnity Fund.

Mr. MYERS introduced a bill to return to the Government of Japan one-half of the indemnity fund paid by that Government to the United States under the convention of October 22, 1864, and to dispose of the balance of said fund. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Section 1 directs the return to Japan of $375,000, with interest, being the remaining half of the indemnity fund paid by Japan.

Section 2 directs the payment to the officers and crews of the Wyoming and Kiang of $125,000 out of this fund for their services in the battles at the Strait of Simonoseki, which resulted in the treaty.

Section 3 directs that $300,000 of the registered bonds in which half of this fund is invested shall remain under the control of the Secretary of State, the interest to be paid by him for the education of a limited number of American and Japanese youths in the languages of either country, to serve as interpreters and assistants to the legations and consuls of the United States.

Section 4 transfers the balance of the Japanese indemnity fund to the Treasury of the United States.

Protest Against Increased Taxes.

Mr. BANNING (Ohio) presented a resolution of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce against any additional tax on whisky. Referred.

River and Harbor Appropriation Bill.

Mr. SAWYER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the River and Harbor appropriation bill. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Presidential Elections Bill.

Mr. HARRISON, from the Committee on Elections, reported a bill proposing an amendment to the Constitution in reference to the election of President and Vice President.

The first section provides that the President and Vice President shall be elected by a direct vote of the people. Each State shall be divided into districts equal in number to the number of Representatives to which the State is entitled in Congress, and the person having the highest number of votes in each district for President shall receive the vote of that district, but candidates for President and Vice President are not to be both citizens of the same State.

The second section provides that the person having the highest number of votes for President in a State shall have two Presidential votes from the State at large.

The third section provides that the person having the highest number of Presidential votes in the United States shall be President.

The fourth section provides that if two persons have the same number of votes in any State—it being the highest number—each of them shall receive one Presidential vote from the State at large; but if more than two persons shall receive the same number—it being the highest number—neither shall receive any vote from the State at large. If more than one shall have the same number of votes in any State—it being the highest number—no Presidential vote shall be counted from that district.

The fifth section makes the same provisions applicable to the Vice President.

The Sixth section gives Congress power to provide for fulfilling and conducting Presidential elections.

The seventh section provides that States shall be divided into districts by the Legislatures thereof, but that Congress may at any time by law make or alter such districts.

The eight section provides that no person who has been a Justice of the Supreme Court shall be eligible to the office of President or Vice President.

Mr. HARRISON was going on to explain and advocate the bill, when he was interrupted by observations from Messrs. Lamar and Speer, members of the Committee on Elections, to the effect that they had not given their assent to the bill.

The Speaker thereupon interposed and suggested that as the hour for the funeral ceremonies of Mr. Hooper was at hand, the bill should go over for the present, and stating that it would come up the first thing to-morrow after the reading of the journal.

Resignation of a Member.

The Speaker then presented a letter from the Clerk in reference to the resignation of Mr. Purman, of Florida, and directed that the name of Purman be struck from the roll of members.

Funeral of Representative Hooper.

The funeral of the late Representative Hooper took place at 2 o'clock. All the galleries were crowded, and occupying prominently assigned seats were the President, Cabinet, Justices of the Supreme Court and the Senate. The services consisted of the reading of the Scriptures and a prayer, after which the funeral procession was reformed, the body was borne from the Hall, and the House adjourned.

RAILROAD WAR.

The Controversy Between the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Baltimore & Ohio Road—Letter from President Scott to President Garrett—Immense Reduction in Rates by the Baltimore & Ohio Road.

PHILADELPHIA, February 16.—Thos. A. Scott, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, has written a letter in reply to a telegram of President Garrett of the Baltimore & Ohio Road. After accusing Garrett of demagogism and acting in bad faith with the officers of other trunk lines in regard to rates, Col. Scott goes on to say: As far as this company is concerned, you may rely upon it that we will protect the business of Philadelphia, and place Baltimore, New York and other points accessible by our lines on an equitable and fair business basis. In all matters relating to transportation over our own road, while we desire moderate rates for the service performed, believing that it is best for the public and for the owners of railway property that they should be the case, we shall always be ready to take care of our share of the business of the country, with rates and facilities equal to those of any other company. The lines from Washington and Baltimore to and from New York over our road shall be made quite as perfect for the convenience of the public from this date as they have ever been at any time in the past. There shall be no jealousy, and no unfriendliness in the languages of either country, to serve as interpreters and assistants to the legations and consuls of the United States.

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THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., Feb. 17, 1875.

Probabilities for To-day.

For the Middle and Eastern States, falling barometer, southeast to southwest winds, higher temperatures, increasing cloudiness, and in the northern sections possibly snow or rain.

Titusville Charter Election.

TITUSVILLE, February 16.—In the charter election to-day Jno. Fertig, Democrat, was re-elected Mayor. The Republicans carried the Common Council and School Board by one hundred and forty-eight majority.

SECOND EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON.

River and Harbor Appropriations.

The Meaning of the Press-Gag Law Explained.

WASHINGTON, February 16, 1875.

The River and Harbor Appropriation Bill.

reported to the House to-day by the Committee on Commerce, and referred to the Committee on Appropriations, contains appropriations amounting in the aggregate to $5,100,000.

HARBORS.	
Duluth	$ 35,000
Ontonagon	25,000
Eagle	10,000
Marquette	15,000
Green Bay	10,000
Menomonee	25,000
Ahupee, Wisconsin	25,000
Two Rivers, do	15,000
Manitowoc, Wis	10,000
Sheboygan	12,000
Port Washington	10,000
Milwaukee	25,000
Racine	10,000
Kenosha	10,000
Chicago	78,000
Calumet, Ill	25,000
Michigan City, Ind	50,000
Frankfort, Mich	10,000
Manistee, Mich	25,000
Ludington, Mich	10,000
White River, Mich	10,000
Muskegan, Mich	25,000
Black Lake, Mich	15,000
Laugatuck, Mich	10,000
South Haven, Mich	10,000
Sheboygan, Mich	15,000
Refuge, Lake Huron	100,000
Monroe, Michigan	10,000
Toledo	75,000
Sandusky City	10,000
Huron, Ohio	10,000
Vermillion, Ohio	10,000
Grand River, Ohio	15,000
Ashtabula	25,000
Conneaut, Ohio	1,000
Erie	80,000
Dunkirk	35,000
Buffalo	100,000
Oswego	90,000
Ogdensburg	5,000
Mobile	20,000
Charleston, S. C	10,000
Savannah	70,000
Baltimore	75,000
Breakwater in five fathoms of water to protect commerce at Cleveland	50,000
Pier at St. Josephs, Mich	15,000

RIVERS.	
Fox and Wisconsin	500,000
St. Mary's and St. Mary's Falls Canal	200,000
Clair at mouth of the Black river, Mich	10,000
Saginaw, Mich	30,000
Black river, Ohio	10,000
Rocky river	15,000
Falls of St. Anthony	100,000
($25,000 of this amount may be expended for the improvement of the Mississippi river above the Falls of St. Anthony)	
Minnesota river	2,000
Upper Mississippi river	25,000
Illinois river	75,000
Des Moines Rapids, Mississippi river	480,000
Rock Island Rapids, Mississippi river	50,000
Mississippi, Missouri and Arkansas rivers	100,000
For the improvement of the Mississippi between the mouths of the Illinois and Ohio rivers	200,000
($15,000 of said amount shall be expended between the mouths of the Illinois and Missouri rivers, and $15,000 may be expended at Lilbergher.)	
Completing the improvement of the Falls of the Ohio river and Louisville canal	100,000
Ohio river	300,000
($100,000 may be used for the construction of a movable dam, or a dam with adjustable gates for the purpose of testing substantially the best method of improving permanently the navigation of the Ohio and its tributaries.)	
Wabash	40,000
Upper Monongahela river near Morgantown, West Va	22,000
Great Kanawha river, W. Va	160,000
Tennessee river above Cattanooga, including Muscle Shoals	40,000
Tennessee river below Chattanooga, including Muscle Shoals	160,000
Cumberland river, below Nashville	25,000
Yazoo river	12,000
For the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi	250,000
(Provided this appropriation shall cease to be available when its necessity is supplied by any other work of improvement authorized by law.)	
Removing the Red river raft	20,000
Dredging the bar at Junction Pine and St. Clair rivers	5,000

The bill makes it the duty of the Secretary of War to expend the moneys herein appropriated, as far as may be, by contract, except where specific estimates cannot be made for particular work, or where, in the judgment of said Secretary, work can be done to better advantage by the Government, and except appropriations made for examination and surveys, and such contracts shall be made after advertisement. No contract for proposals in such form and measure as the Secretary of War shall prescribe, and such contracts shall be made with the lowest responsible bidder therefor, accompanied by such security as the Secretary of War shall require. The bill requires the Secretary of War to cause an examination or surveys, or both, to be made at certain designated points.

The Meaning of the Press-Gag Law.

The Senate Judiciary Committee, having been directed by the Senate to report what is the meaning and extent of the so-called Press-Gag law of June 22, 1874, submitted a report to-day, expressing their opinion that said act is not unconstitutional in its provisions, and confers no power either to bring a person charged with libel into the District of Columbia or to send him out of it. The report is signed by Messrs. Edmunds, Conkling, Frelinghuysen, Wright, Thurman and Stevenson.

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Reorganization of the Treasury Department.

At twelve o'clock the bill for the reorganization of the Treasury Department was taken up, the House being in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. YOUNG offered an amendment requiring the appointments of the Department and Territories in proportion to population. Agreed to, and the bill passed.

Sundry Civil Appropriations.

The bill making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government was reported. It contains the following provisions: Hereafter no money shall be paid for contracts made for the payment for any site for a public building in excess of the amount specifically appropriated therefor, and no money shall be expended upon any public building on which work has not yet been actually begun until after the drawings and specifications, together with detailed estimates of the cost thereof, shall have been made by the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, and said plans and estimates shall have been approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, and all appropriations made for the construction of such building shall be expended within the limitation of the act authorizing the same or limiting the cost thereof, and no change of said plan, involving an increase of expense exceeding ten per centum of the amount to which said building was limited, shall be allowed or paid by any officer of the Government without special authority of Congress.

The bill appropriates $37,329 for engraving and printing certificates of Centennial stock for the International Exhibition; also $25,000 to enable the executive departments and Smithsonian Institution to participate in the exposition, and repeals the proviso that the sums hereby appropriated shall cover the entire expense to which the United States shall be subjected on account of the exhibition.

Post Route Bill.

Mr. PACKER, from the Postoffice Committee, reported the annual Post Route bill, which was passed.

Japan Indemnity Fund.

Mr. MYERS introduced a bill to return to the Government of Japan one-half of the indemnity fund paid by that Government to the United States under the convention of October 22, 1864, and to dispose of the balance of said fund. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Section 1 directs the return to Japan of $375,000, with interest, being the remaining half of the indemnity fund paid by Japan.

Section 2 directs the payment to the officers and crews of the Wyoming and Kiang of $125,000 out of this fund for their services in the battles at the Strait of Simonoseki, which resulted in the treaty.

Section 3 directs that $300,000 of the registered bonds in which half of this fund is invested shall remain under the control of the Secretary of State, the interest to be paid by him for the education of a limited number of American and Japanese youths in the languages of either country, to serve as interpreters and assistants to the legations and consuls of the United States.

Section 4 transfers the balance of the Japanese indemnity fund to the Treasury of the United States.

Protest Against Increased Taxes.

Mr. BANNING (Ohio) presented a resolution of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce against any additional tax on whisky. Referred.

River and Harbor Appropriation Bill.

Mr. SAWYER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the River and Harbor appropriation bill. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Presidential Elections Bill.

Mr. HARRISON, from the Committee on Elections, reported a bill proposing an amendment to the Constitution in reference to the election of President and Vice President.

The first section provides that the President and Vice President shall be elected by a direct vote of the people. Each State shall be divided into districts equal in number to the number of Representatives to which the State is entitled in Congress, and the person having the highest number of votes in each district for President shall receive the vote of that district, but candidates for President and Vice President are not to be both citizens of the same State.

The second section provides that the person having the highest number of votes for President in a State shall have two Presidential votes from the State at large.

The third section provides that the person having the highest number of Presidential votes in the United States shall be President.

The fourth section provides that if two persons have the same number of votes in any State—it being the highest number—each of them shall receive one Presidential vote from the State at large; but if more than two persons shall receive the same number—it being the highest number—neither shall receive any vote from the State at large. If more than one shall have the same number of votes in any State—it being the highest number—no Presidential vote shall be counted from that district.

The fifth section makes the same provisions applicable to the Vice President.

The Sixth section gives Congress power to provide for fulfilling and conducting Presidential elections.

The seventh section provides that States shall be divided into districts by the Legislatures thereof, but that Congress may at any time by law make or alter such districts.

The eight section provides that no person who has been a Justice of the Supreme Court shall be eligible to the office of President or Vice President.

Mr. HARRISON was going on to explain and advocate the bill, when he was interrupted by observations from Messrs. Lamar and Speer, members of the Committee on Elections, to the effect that they had not given their assent to the bill.

The Speaker thereupon interposed and suggested that as the hour for the funeral ceremonies of Mr. Hooper was at hand, the bill should go over for the present, and stating that it would come up the first thing to-morrow after the reading of the journal.

Resignation of a Member.

The Speaker then presented a letter from the Clerk in reference to the resignation of Mr. Purman, of Florida, and directed that the name of Purman be struck from the roll of members.

Funeral of Representative Hooper.

The funeral of the late Representative Hooper took place at 2 o'clock. All the galleries were crowded, and occupying prominently assigned seats were the President, Cabinet, Justices of the Supreme Court and the Senate. The services consisted of the reading of the Scriptures and a prayer, after which the funeral procession was reformed, the body was borne from the Hall, and the House adjourned.

HARRISBURG.

The Free Pipe Line Bill Passed on First Reading in the House.

A Large Number of Bills Introduced in Both Branches.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, February 16, 1875.

SENATE.

Sewers.

A bill authorizing cities of the Commonwealth to regulate sewer charges by ordinance of Councils was favorably reported.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. NEWMYER—A supplementary act relating to liens of mechanics and others upon buildings. This bill provides that any person furnishing material used in constructing a building shall be entitled to a lien, whether said material was furnished to the owner, contractor or sub-contractor.

By Mr. PLAYFORD—To amend the act concerning the sale of railroads, turnpikes, bridges and plank roads, and extend the provisions thereof to all corporations.

An act to prohibit market stands in public highways of cities of the first class within five squares of an incorporated market house.

An act prohibiting the falsification of physicians' professional certificates.

An act to exempt pianos leased or hired from levy or sale on execution or distress for rent.

By Mr. RUTAN—To repeal all general laws providing for the creation or renewal of charters of corporations whose incorporation is provided for by the act of April 29th, 1874, entitled "An act to provide for incorporations."

By Mr. WALLACE—To repeal the act relating to the collection of taxes in Clearfield county.

An act providing that pawnbrokers pay, in addition to the license now paid, three hundred dollars into the State Treasury on the third Monday in May in each year, and they be compelled to have the license conspicuously exposed. A penalty of $500 is provided for a violation of the law.

By Mr. COOPER—To protect the children of this Commonwealth in their right to acquire useful trades.

By Mr. MCCLEAN—Preventing the killing of quail or Virginia partridges between January 1st and October 1st.

By Mr. WALLACE—Providing for the inspection of steam boilers.

To enlarge the jurisdiction of Courts of Common Pleas relative to granting charters of incorporation, and alter and amending those heretofore granted.

Bills Passed First Reading.

An act forbidding the pollution of streams, lakes, water courses, &c.

An act in relation to banks incorporated and operating under the laws of this Commonwealth, authorizing them to receive deposits.

Bills Passed Second Reading.

Mr. WOODS' bill regulating medical practice.

Relating to venue in civil cases.

Relating to municipal indebtedness.

The Free Pipe Bill

was objected to by Mr. JONES, of Philadelphia, but will come up to-morrow in regular order.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Bills Read in Place.

An act relating to school taxes and debts for school purposes.

By Mr. CHRISTY—A bill making appropriations for the Western Pennsylvania Hospital at Dixmont.

An act an appropriation for stationery, &c., for the commission to examine the improvement of the Ohio river.

Also relating to taxes on trades, professions and occupations, substituting a poll tax in lieu thereof.

By Mr. PIPER—To repeal the act to prevent the hunting of deer or other wild animals beyond the limits of land purchased by the State.

By Mr. LONG—An act relative to the support, maintenance and employment of the poor in cities of the third class.

By Mr. STRYKER—Relative to the appointment of Auditors by Orphans' Courts.

By Mr. WISE—To regulate and retrench the pasting and folding of the several documents of the House.

Joint resolutions providing for the payment of experts for serving several writs of election to fill the vacancies in the House.

By Mr. MITCHELL—To prevent the unlicensed sale of merchandise at auction in the various cities of the State.

By Mr. MILLER—To fix the standard weight of bark.

By Mr. BARNETT—To make an appropriation for the salaries of the officers of the Pennsylvania Soldiers' Orphan School.

By Mr. HAYS—Authorizing the Councils of cities to prescribe salaries.

By Mr. O'NEILL—Relating to pawnbrokers' license.

By Mr. MITCHELL—To protect bituminous coal miners.

Bills on First Reading.

An act to provide for the publication of the tenth volume of the Transactions of the State Agricultural Society. Passed.

A supplementary act to amend and consolidate the several acts relative to game and game fish. Passed.

Reports of Committees.

A joint resolution providing Chaplains for the Senate and House.

Also for Small's hand-book, and Mr. Newmyer's Senate index bill reported by W. G. Taylor, of the Phillipsburg soldiers' orphans school.

Inspectors and Gaugers.

Mr. LUSK, on leave, read in place an act relative to the appointment of inspectors and gaugers.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House met at 4 P. M.

Bills Passed First Reading.

An act to provide for appeals in cases where County Commissioners or Auditors have or shall hereafter fail to fix the compensation of County Treasurer, and repealing the supplementary act relating to County Treasurers, passed the 15th of April, 1834, read regarding compensation.

An act relating to the courts of the Commonwealth.

An act relating to judgments and stay of executions.

An act to supplementary act establishing a system of free banking in

DAILY GAZETTE.

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1875.

BONDS at Frankfort 98¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 30f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 115¾.

THE House War Claims Committee has agreed to favorably report a bill to provide for the payment of claims examined and allowed by the Quartermaster-General.

THE House Committee on Agriculture have under consideration and will soon report a bill providing for the distribution of seeds and reports by the Department of Agriculture.

AFTER all that has been said of it, the President *does* favor the Civil Rights bill, as a measure of protection for colored men at the South. He has so declared, and is anxious that it should be finally passed. This much, as against the rumor that he would veto the measure.

HON. WM. LAWRENCE, Chairman of the Committee on War Claims, has decided to report in favor of allowing one of the St. Albans Raid Claims—that of the First National Bank of St. Albans, for $28,600—to be brought before the Court of Claims and there adjudicated. All other St. Albans Raid Claims will be reported *adversely*.

NEWBURYPORT, MASS., seems inclined to contest with Washoe the palm for abundance and quality of minable silver. The claim is made that leads have been discovered that promise returns of silver of very great richness. This old Massachusetts town, that once contended for commercial and social supremacy, may again loom up as a great and attractive city.

THE Philadelphia *Press* has been at the pains to search out the votes of the two political parties of the country, in their bearing on reform. It compiles figures of votes from several sources, and the conclusion it reaches is that the entire reform vote at any time cast is within the Republican party; while the Democratic vote is at all times and under all circumstances, intensely partisan. It uses reform to decoy weak minded Republicans, but never practices it, as against its own candidates.

THE lack of harmony reported among Republicans at Washington, over the caucus bill to cure the evils at the South, is something amazing. It is really a far more popular measure, before the country, than the Civil Rights bill, recently passed. The people generally are perfectly well convinced that there is enough of outrage and wrong practiced at the South on negroes and Republicans to make it proper for measures to be taken that are, at least precautionary in their character. There ought to be no squeamishness over the bill to control and pacify the South.

THE funeral of Hon. Samuel Hooper, the senior member of Congress from Massachusetts, took place yesterday. His relationship to Hon. Charles Sumner, as father-in-law, drew attention to him, aside from what his own merits attracted. His business experience and influence, however, contributed very greatly to his recognition in prominent circles. He had gained affluence in the China trade, and his business had been managed with great forethought and sagacity. He was, therefore, sought by Secretary Chase, during the early period of the war, when our financial system was in course of development. He was a pure man, whose life had been useful to his country, and is worthy the honors conferred upon his memory.

THE extreme weather of the present winter is the subject of remark among all classes. There was, at one time, a theory that Providence so adjusted the weather as to prevent severe cold in times of general privation. The present winter has proven a marked exception to this assumed rule. The times are sadly out of joint, and yet there has been, and is, a season of extreme and rigid cold. Serious inconveniences are experienced in this city, through the freezing of hydrants, gas, and the like. There is reason to fear the effect of the cold on the new pavements. The frost is said to be ten feet deep in places, and when the break-up comes up it must exert a very serious influence on the streets. As it goes, this will be famed as the exceptionally cold winter of the century.

IT is amazing to notice what a panic of fear the Free Pipe bill seems to have inspired among the Philadelphia papers—particularly the *Inquirer*. No assertion is too extravagant and no delusion too great for that paper to employ. It imagines that the Pipe Line bill is a special law, chartering a corporation with power to seize anything and everything it needs, or to violate any law or infract any right. It further intimates that wholesale bribery is employed in its behalf. Thus the wildest forms of assertion are employed, that, if rightly considered, of showing how utterly worthless the opposition is so far as principle is concerned. Thus stands this latest measure, sustained by reason and argument, as a measure of undoubted equity. Thus, it is conceded, it will pass as it cannot be opposed on fair and legitimate grounds.

THE Southern Claims Commission have made the following report to Congress, as the result of their labors: 2,407 cases examined; of these, 1,241 were allowed and 1,166 disallowed; amount allowed, $740,409.72; amount disallowed, $4,471,995.09. These allowances are divided among the eleven States, over which the commission has jurisdiction, as follows: Alabama, $71,671.82; Arkansas, $95,501; Florida, $13,475; Georgia, $42,535; Louisiana, $95,737; Mississippi, $143,128; North Carolina, $35,989.57; South Carolina, $5,930.25; Tennessee, $87,400.89; Texas, $1,300; Virginia, $15.42; West Virginia, $8,695. [illegible] Chairman of the Committee on War Claims, has reported [illegible] cases reported [illegible] where [illegible] has the army to maintain Kellogg in power till he had been legally declared not entitled to it. Further, to this end, it was his duty to enforce peace and quiet, by the same means. Even John C. Calhoun, the early apostle of State Rights Democracy, lays down Presidential duty in such cases, in a manner to exactly justify the President's Louisiana course. Strangely the *Herald* accepts the convincing logic of Mr. Stoughton, and supports it editorially. Of course, the turn about of the *Herald* will convince the many Democratic papers that have been deriving aid and comfort from its columns.

A WORD IN SEASON.

We fear that, through divisions, born of excessive caution and timidity. Congress will fail to enact such measures as are absolutely necessary to the protection of life and liberty in a few Southern States. If the general suspension of the *habeas corpus*, by the President, is objected to, confine him to specific States. But we protest against the unutterable weakness of such Republicans as, upon the score of consistency, fear to use firm measures where they are so palpably needed. It is said that to grant the President power to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* is to admit that reconstruction is a failure. Why not admit palpable facts, and remedy undeniable wrongs? The reconstruction measures, as applied to Southern States have failed,—why deny it? We were generous, kind, forbearing; sought to reconstruct the Southern States on a humanitarian basis, chiefly under the inspiration of Horace Greeley. We trusted to the generous impulses with which the Southern people were so largely credited, and thought that by showing them that we did not keep alive the bitter feelings born of the war, they would respond to our kindness by treating the colored people and white Republicans fairly and kindly. They have not done it. They have shown themselves treacherous, bloodthirsty, implacable, and devoted to the bitterness and wrongs of the war. Why deny facts? The South has not been placated; has not responded to the generous advances of the Government; and because of this,—not that the methods employed were not kind and good, Reconstruction, as applied to certain Southern States, is a failure.

The anticipations indulged, as to the effect of the conciliatory spirit manifested toward the South, on the Democracy North, have all been unrealized. We do not call to mind a single generous recognition from that party, of the kindness shown their brethren at the South. On the contrary, that party has furiously opposed the conferment of benefits and protection on the colored people, and has constantly sought to belittle and apologize for the Kuklux and White League barbarities practiced at the South. If it was thought that an era of good feeling would be brought in, the expectation has been disappointed. The Democratic party has either conspired in, or at least encouraged, the outrages perpetrated at the South, to terrorize the blacks, drive out Republicans, and thus control the political fortunes of those States. Why deny, then, that so far as placating the Democracy is concerned, the Reconstruction measures are failures?

This being the case, we have this proposition before us: The conciliatory policy, hitherto followed by the Republican party, has failed to exert a favorable influence on the people in certain Southern States, and has been taken advantage of to perpetrate outrages on white Republicans and blacks,—what shall now be done to prevent such outrages, and maintain peace and quiet? This is the question now before Congress. What is proposed is, simply, to give the President power to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, and bring the violators of law to quick and stern accountability. We wish to distinctly say to all Republicans in Congress, that the people amply justify and approve of this measure. If the proposition, as originally made, is too sweeping, restrict it properly as to place and time; but there is no fear among the masses in entrusting this power to President Grant. None need fear that he will abuse it, nor that its use will work the Republican party harm. On the contrary, if this power is not conferred, and things go on as they have for a time, evils will spring up that otherwise might be avoided.

An impression seems to have obtained in the minds of Congressmen that the people suspect the Republican party with having dealt too rigidly with the South, and that this is what accounted for the results of the elections last year. Not so. It was the pulseless course of Congress that was objected to and the failure to meet promptly and rightly, living questions. The Republican party has drifted into a negative, defensive position, through the lack of vigor on the part of Congress, while the Democracy have assumed an aggressive attitude. This is what has done us harm. For example this Louisiana business should have been settled more than a year ago. It has been trifled with, dodged, evaded. In all this, we were playing into the hands of the Democracy. The time has come to end all such business. The people understand, perfectly, the Southern situation. They like the outrages now practiced no better than they did the Southern rebellion. They understand the Democracy, too. But they will not tolerate weakness; and if Congress adjourns without doing anything to settle the troubles South, it is hard to tell the result. Certainly the advantage of position will be with the Democracy, and this purely because of the weakness of Republicans. There is one short measure that will rectify the trouble, and the report of Mr. Hoar's Committee will fully justify the passing of this. We hope there will be no more weak-kneed manifestations. President Grant has stood up to his duty manfully; he deserves the vigorous and firm support of Congress.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE HISTORY OF THE REIGN OF THE EMPEROR CHARLES THE FIFTH. By Wm. Robertson, D. D., with an account of the Emperor's life after his abdication. By Wm. H. Prescott. In three volumes. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co. For sale in Pittsburgh by R. S. Davis & Co.

This is another volume of the handsome series which this house is putting out of the works of this great author. The present volume, relating to a period of peculiar interest in the history of Continental Europe, is as full of fascination as it is of rich instruction. The beauty of the style, aside from the attraction of the history, makes the volume of rare interest—one that the reader will not willingly lay down until it has been finished.

GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENES in the United States or glimpses of home after thirteen years abroad. By H. Fuller, editor of the Cosmopolitan. Published by G. W. Carleton & Co., New York, and for sale in Pittsburgh by J. R. Weldin & Co.

There is nothing specially entertaining or instructive in this book. It is a series of essays on general topics—the majority of the articles being clippings from editorial contributions, written by Mr. Fuller. Neither in style or sentiment are they remarkable.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL MUSIC READER. A systematically graded course of instruction in music for public schools. G. L. A. Emerson and W. S. Tilden. Published by Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston, and for sale in Pittsburgh by Knake & McGinn, Sixth street.

There are three volumes in this course—one for each year's instruction. The main idea of this new method is to first train the voices of the children naturally—they learning to sing after the teacher—and when the basis of a musical education has thus been laid, the notes are taught. It is a system which seems to be practical and therefore will doubtless prove successful.

Sawing with the Left Hand.

An odd letter has just appeared in London, from Mr. Holman Hunt, the great artist. It had not escaped observation that [illegible] picture of "The Shadow of Death" represented the Saviour sawing with [illegible] hand. As Mr. Hunt affects above [illegible] be a strict realist, he is naturally [illegible] nettled that this peculiarity [illegible] pointed out, and endeavored [illegible] liberty he took in this [illegible] using his right hand [illegible] the two figures by placing [illegible] interesting mass of [illegible] have occupied the [illegible] canvas. He adds [illegible] tor to fancy that [illegible] over the plank [illegible] to see how far [illegible] recognizing [illegible] to prepare [illegible] and studies, [illegible] tion which [illegible] and mental- [illegible] is tools."

PERSONAL.

SAN FRANCISCO has 470 Browns, 266 Jones, and 845 Smiths. Now what is the population of the city?

DOLY write to Gladstone for six months. He is just that much behind on his letters so far. That pamphlet did it.

THE new church at Melrose, Mass., has tendered a call to the Rev. Mr. Start. That's a good name to begin with.

GOV. TILDEN is popular in New York society. Of course,—he is a bachelor, wealthy, influential, and likely to leave a young widow.

T. B. PETERSON, JR., of the publishing house of T. B. Peterson & Brothers, is now in Rome spending the Winter and has had a private audience with the Pope.

THE total number of members of the present Congress who have died since its opening is five—Buckingham, of the Senate, and Rice, Crocker, Hersey, and Hooper, of the House.

JUDGE POLAND is said to have lost seventeen pounds of flesh in the last three months, and the fiery fierceness of his eye has faded to a catnip color. He has ascertained that he doesn't own this country.

DURING the last week General Logan has been so ill as to awaken considerable solicitude on the part of his friends. He is now convalescing, but his physician deems it unadvisable for him to resume his seat for a day or two to come.

IT is understood that the estate of the late Representative Hersey, of Bangor, Me., will amount to $2,000,000. His wife distributes considerable residuary legacies among charitable and educational institutions of that city.

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS' memory may yet be honored with a suitable monument. The Illinois Senate has passed a bill appropriating $50,000 for the completion of the memorial already begun, and it is believed that the House will readily concur.

LITTLE seems to be known of the new United States Senator from Florida, Chas. W. Jones, except that he is a straight-out Democrat, a lawyer by profession, and between forty and forty-five years of age. He is a resident of Pensacola, where he has held the office of judge of one of the local courts.

MR. CHARLES STORROW, of Boston, writes to a paper in that city: "I have been much amused by a statement which I have seen in a dozen papers from various parts of the country, and twice, I think, in your own, that I hold policies of insurance on my life to the amount of $250,000, being the largest amount known. My life is very valuable, no doubt, but, as far as I am aware, there is not a single dollar's insurance upon it in any company whatever."

THE frequent occurrence of centennial tea parties, etc., is bringing into use again the vulgar flunkeyism of styling the wife of our first President Lady Washington. A "Lady Washington reception," of which William Cullen Bryant, Peter Cooper, and other prominent citizens are patrons, is even now advertised in the New York papers. Why not call her Mrs. Washington, as she was known to her husband and contemporaries? If we must have the "Lady," why do we not talk of Lady Grant? and if we must say Lady Grant, why not be consistent and call her husband Lord Grant?—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

MR. GLADSTONE has addressed a letter to the Faculty of Union College, declining the election to its Chancellorship. Mr. Gladstone writes that nothing but his constant and overwhelming occupation prevents his accepting the honor conferred upon him by the Board of Governors of Union College; that he laments to say that he must "make over to other, to younger and less occupied men the hope of crossing the Atlantic." The election of Mr. Gladstone to the Chancellorship of this institution is the first time that an honor of this kind has been paid to a foreigner. The compliment could have been bestowed on no one more worthy.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

IT was a Minnesota Justice who decided that stealing rails was not an off-fence.

BY the burning of the Cospatrick, a Jersey woman lost eight brothers, two sisters, her mother, and several cousins and uncles.

AT a dinner party a lady once asked Dr. Johnson if he liked children. "Don't know ma'am. Never eat any," replied the Doctor.

THE number of young Englishmen who are hunting buffaloes in the West is immense. It is said, however, that they drop more "h's" than game.

ATTORNEY GENERAL WILLIAMS has given an opinion that section 2,576 of the revised statues does not make illegal revenue stamps with portraits of living persons upon them.

ON opening a box of articles sent to the starving of Kansas, a tract was found, the title of which is, "The Wickedness of Gluttony." That might be called one of the humors of starvation.

PHILADELPHIA has so many charitable institutions, that when a benevolent man dies it is found he has figured closely to make his money to go around. Mr. Henry J. Scott, who died there the other day, left $76,400 to be divided, as he designated, among thirty-two institutions. Eight soup societies were blessed with bequests.

THE wife of the sculptor Clark Mills has offered to sell to the authorities of St. Louis the equestrian statue of General Jackson, executed for Nashville, for $10,000. The people of that city could not raise the money to pay for it, and the Mayor of St. Louis has politely informed Mrs. Mills that the city is at present in no condition to invest money in statuary. So the statue is on the market.

NEAR Helena, Colorado, on the 8th inst., thirty vigilants went to the house of one Gibbs, and on his refusing to deliver himself to them to be hung, set fire to the house, in which were Gibbs, two women and several children. Gibbs leaped out through the flames with a revolver and shot three of the party dead and wounded a fourth, when the rest took to their heels and fled. Gibbs had recently been acquitted on a charge of murder, and the vigilants proposed to take a summary appeal from the decision which set him at liberty.

THE *Irish World*, of this week, contains the following assertion: "The prevailing sentiment among the people is: That the stage Irishman is an intolerable nuisance, and ought to be hissed off the stage. This verdict, we say, expresses the feelings of the great Irish-American people." This is precisely the opinion that has been advanced in this journal many times, and we are pleased to find a paper which represents the Irish people taking the same ground. Such a figure as Mr. Barney Williams presents upon the stage is simply an absurd caricature, and about three-fourths of the Irish dramas are so stupid that they are worthy only of contempt.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

FOREIGN NOTES.

JOHN MITCHELL has been returned to the British Parliament from Tipperary, without opposition.

IT is stated that under the French code a doctor cannot inherit property left him by a deceased patient.

THE British steamer George Batters, from London for Gibraltar, is supposed to be lost, with twenty-one persons on board.

OF 55,000 babies born in Paris every year, 20,000 are "put out to nurse"—that is, put out to be done for by process of slow murder.

THE landed property of Oxford University, England, amounts to 147,477 acres, and that of Cambridge 127,271. These lands yield, on an average, less than £1 sterling an acre.

IN PARIS they are talking of Canrobert as likely to play one of these days for the Prince Imperial the little game recently played in Madrid by General Primo de Rivera to the profit of Alfonso.

NEARLY 1,000 families of Mennonites, it is expected, will soon arrive in Canada from Russia. They have chosen Manitoba for their future residence, and have commissioned an agent to buy for them several thousand head of cattle in the West.

IN Sicily a woman who seemed dying from consumption, but was without many of the common symptoms of the disease, was found, by the use of the laryngoscope, to have a leach firmly adherent by both extremities to the walls of the air passages at their upper portion, and so the difficulty of breathing, speaking, coughing, &c., were easily explained. She was got out by sugical operation.

IT is said in Berlin that the Vatican has asked the Prussian bishops to declare whether there are no means to fill up vacant livings in their dioceses consistent with canonical law, yet compatible with the new ecclesiastical statutes of the kingdom. This remarkable step of the Papacy is supposed to have been occasioned by the constantly increasing number of vacant livings and the constantly decreasing number of students of Catholic theology.

THE progress which late official returns show that Canada has made in developing her mining interests during the past year, is very encouraging. The importance which this branch of industry is destined to acquire is evident from the fact that, although yet in its infancy, its known value already amounts to upwards of $5,000,000 annually. The Toronto *Globe* says that about 14,000 men are directly employed in mining and allied industries in the Dominion, which would represent a population of 75,000, besides many indirectly.

MR. JOHN JAMESON writes to the London *Times* respecting the recent suppression of the Protestant papers in Madrid. Mr. Jameson denies that there was any ground for the statement which has been published that these papers were "silenced, not because they are Republican." Mr. Jameson adds: "I am very glad to be able to inform your readers that the Protestant periodicals have been allowed to re-appear, and that in our intercourse with the authorities we have received all the attention and respect that we could desire."

A Farmer's Wife.

Matilda Fletcher thus describes a farmer's wife who is not only beautiful and wise, but possesses several cardinal vanities in addition: The most beautiful woman I have ever known was a farmer's wife who attended to the household duties for a family of four, and also assisted in gardening and the light farm work; and yet I never saw her hands rough and red, and never even saw a freckle on her nose. Impossible! you say: how did she manage? I never asked her, but she had some envious neighbors who went slouching around with red, scaly hands, sunburnt faces, and hair matted with dust and oil, who let me into the dreadful secret. They informed me, with many an ominous shake of the head, that she was just the proudest minx that ever lived; that she actually wore India rubber gloves when she used the broom and scrubbing brush, and always when she worked out doors; that she also had a bonnet made of oil silk, completely covering the head, face and neck, leaving only apertures for seeing and breathing, thus securing perfect freedom from sun, wind and dust. Did you ever hear of such depravity? She also fastened her dish-cloth to a stick, so that she need not put her hands in water. For the same reason she did her laundry work with a machine and wringer. And then to see her in the afternoon tricked out in a fashionable white dress with a bright colored ribbon at her throat, and a rose in her hair, entertaining in the parlor, as though she were the greatest lady in the land, was more than their patience could endure. And how they did pity her poor children, because "she would not let them eat pastry nor greasy food, for fear it might spoil their complexions." The truth was, her plump little darlings always looked like fresh rosebuds, and she met them coming home from school with so much love and beauty and grace, that I don't see how she could be improved one atom by becoming a veritable angel. And her husband. He had such a satisfied expression, that it was a perfect aggravation to ordinary people to look at him. He deserved to be happy, because he encouraged and helped her to cultivate beauty and goodness, both in herself, her family and her home; and I don't know but her success principally belonged to him, because he bought her all the new inventions that could lighten her labor, and all the delicate and pretty things she needed to adorn her person. And when she was sick he wouldn't let her touch work until she was well and strong. Strange as it may seem, at such times he actually devoted himself to her with as much care and tenderness as he would if she had been the most valuable horse on the farm. Wise little woman; she knew how to improve her health and comeliness, and of course she was not ashamed to do it when she had his encouragement and approval. If, instead of her genial, noble hearted husband, she had married a niggardly, Gradgind, she would probably have lost her health, her beauty, her sweet disposition, her whole interest in life, and become an unlovely broken spirited woman."

Why a Horse Did Not Draw.

I want to suggest that it might be better for some, if not all, to use a little thought and attention in their treatment of dumb animals. One of my neighbors has a splendid young horse which cost him three hundred and fifty dollars. He got him last Spring, and has used him for all shapes all Summer, sometimes drawing very heavy loads. All went well until one day this Fall, when, in attempting to draw a heavy load from the field, the horse would not pull. After coaxing him awhile, the man began to whip and cut and slash; finally the horse threw himself, and the hired man stood ready to jump on the horse's head and hold him down, which he did while the boss laid on the tug, with a heavy cockeye on the end of it for a snapper, until the horse, well pummeled and ridged, fairly begged for mercy; then he was let up and again hitched to the wagon, with the load still on, which he drew out of the lot in not the best of humor. A day or two after, the horse was again driven into the lot and the wagon loaded with pumpkins, which the horse again refused to draw. One whip was used up on him and a boy sent to the house for another, which was freely used, as well as the old application of a board under the belly. At last the horse threw himself, and that identical hired man in an instant was upon his head, and, of course, he again went through "a course of sprouts." Myself and two other neighbors went over and prevailed on the man to drop the whip, as it was too bad to treat a horse in such a brutal manner, and especially such a valuable young animal as he was, which might spoil him forever. So we all took hold of the wheels and shoved the wagon upon his heels until he was glad to get up, and he actually drew the load out of the lot.

Now, this is, perhaps, a dull, uninteresting story, similar occurrances having, no doubt, been heard of and seen a thousand times before, but what I wish to get at is to come. A few days after, the man came to me and said he had found out what ailed his horse that he would not draw. He knew he was not balky, but he had outgrown his collar; and, with tears in his eyes almost, said he had been abusing his horse all the time for not working in a collar that was too small for him, as he had grown a good deal since he got him. Since the enlargement of the collar there has been no trouble with the horse, and I see him in the field every day. How near that man came spoiling a valuable horse! How many farmers and teamsters are there who are sure that not only the collar, but the whole harness is properly fitted? Did any of you ever try to wear a No. 12 collar when No. 14 just fits you?—*Moore's Rural New Yorker.*

A Cure for Lock-Jaw.

In the course of the Cantor lectures, recently delivered before the British Society of Arts by Dr. Benjamin Richardson, the following deeply important remarks were made upon nitrite of amyl: One of these specimens, I mean the nitrite of amyl, has within these last few years, obtained a remarkable importance, owing to its extraordinary action upon the body. A distinguished chemist, Prof. Guthrie, while distilling over nitrite of amyl from amylic alcohol, observed that the vapor, when inhaled, quickened his circulation, and made him feel as if he had been running. There was flushing of his face, rapid action of his heart, and breathlessness. In 1861-62 I made a careful and prolonged study of the action of this singular body, and discovered that it produced its effect by causing an extreme relaxation, first of the blood vessels, and afterward of the muscular fibres of the body. To such an extent did this agent relax, I found it would even overcome the tetanic spasm produced by strychnia; and having thus discovered its action, I ventured to propose its use for removing the spasm in some of the extremest spasmodic diseases. The results have more than realized my expectations. Under the influence of this agent, one of the most agonizing of known human maladies, called angina pectoris, has been brought under such control that the paroxysms have been regularly prevented, and in one instance, at least, altogether removed. Even tetanus, or lock-jaw, has been subdued by it, and in two instances, of an extreme kind, so effectively as to warrant the credit of what may be truly called a cure.

Market for Combs of Fowls.

The *Poultry World* has this, which may suggest a new resource to some poultry breeders and create an increased demand for the large comb-bearing breeds: "The combs of Spanish and Leghorn fowls are sold in some parts of Europe as choice delicacies for the plates of those who sigh for fresh appetizers. Under the name of 'Cretes de Coq,' a supply of these morsels has been recently imported hither from Paris. The combs are of large size, both single and rose, and are put up in white vinegar, in long tubular white bottles, holding about a pint, sealed with black wax. When we say that these small bottles cost at wholesale in Paris more than a dollar in gold each, the reflection is forced that many a large combed rooster may in future be sacrificed to Mammon, as many were offered up to Æsculapius. There are enough large combs in the yards of our breeders to make a fortune if they could be utilized."

How to Destroy Ants.

A chalk mark, at least half an inch in depth, around the upper edge of sugar buckets, barrels, etc., will not admit one ant into their interior. The same mark drawn on the edges of shelves, will also prevent the approach of an ant, as they are not able to crawl over the chalk. But if they are numerous among jam and jelly pots, take a large sponge, wet it in cold water, squeeze it nearly dry and then sprinkle fine white sugar over it. Place it on the infested shelf, and next morning dip it quickly and carefully into a bowl of boiling water. I tried the experiment in my jelly closet last night, and killed at least a hundred this morning. Have set the trap again, and shall continue to do so while one ant runs. Red pepper dusted over their haunts will also destroy them, but be sponge is the surest method.—*Country Gentleman.*

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No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
Assets January 1, 1873, - - - $778,251.56
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

1786. — 1875.

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Contains all the Important Foreign and Domestic News of the Week; received through the Telegrams of the Associated Press, and by Correspondents; also, Editorials on all the Leading Topics of the Day.

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our Counters, and mo
Bought in the United

Dress Goods!
AND
OUTSIDE GARMENTS,
New Spring Styles, Materials and Colors.

At 25c, Choice New Camel's Hair Shawls.
At 25c, Spring Shades in Alpacas and Poplins.
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Most Decided Bargains in Black All-Wool Cashmeres at 87½c, 90c and $1.
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New Spring Delaines, Tycoon Repps, &c.
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Children's Dress Goods in great variety.

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A most complete stock.

At 12½ to 25 cents, many most decided Bargains in DRESS GOODS.

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SPECIAL BARGAINS:
At $1.25, An Extra Good Black Dress Silk.
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LADIES' MUSLIN CHEMISES,
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With and without waists. These goods are made up in the very best manner, and cannot fail to please the most fastidious.

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At Very Low Prices.
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Allover Tucks and with Revering.
VIC. LAWN,
With Revering and Brocade Stripe.
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COLLARS AND CUFFS,
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Puffed Swiss and Lace Jackets, with Tablier.
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DRESS SILKS,
WEAR GUARANTEED.
Black and White Striped Dress Silks,
All at Lowest Figures.

197 and 199
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INTEREST SOME PEOPLE, BUT
CARLISLE'S NEW SYSTEM,
RETAILING FOR CASH AT
Wholesale Prices,
Is of more practical interest to you just now. Big Bargains in Bows and Ties, sent by the mail. Two Bows, Two Ties. Look—11, 16, 19 and 24 Cents—Look.
An Elegant Paper Collar, 11c.
Men's Linen Finish Handkerchiefs, 11c.
Ladies' Muslin Underwear—having bought the entire lot from a city jobber, at 50 cents on the dollar, I can offer special bargains.
In order to keep the Mills running and furnish employment to hundreds of hands during the winter, we will sell Hamburg Embroideries at less than wholesale prices. Narrow Plait All Linen Shirt Fronts, 11 and 22 cents.
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Best Bargains to be found in this country in
Bleached and Unbleached Muslins,
Of all widths and qualities.
New Spring Calicos, at our lowest prices.
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BLANKETS,
Fresh and clean, at lowest prices.
Gray Blankets, extra bargains.

EVERYTHING THE PEOPLE WANT IN
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Fine White Flannels, all qualities.
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Extra Good Bargains in
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sing trade throughout Pennsylvania and the West patrons will therefore now have an opportunity of rapid sale.

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NEW DRY GOODS.

New Hamburg Edgings,
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BLEACHED MUSLINS.
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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, February 17, 1875.

Absolute and stolid quiet is still the order in financial circles. Real estate indicates more activity than is found in purely monetary circles. The changes do not, as a rule, aggregate large amounts, but still are enough to show interest and some degree of speculative activity. The more important significance of what does occur is that the Spring, in the event of our mills starting up, will show a much better improvement in real estate than has generally been expected. There is also some activity in local stocks,—the sales being moderately free, and the prices fair.

The following stocks were sold last evening, by A. McIlwain, auctioneer, at his Stock Sales Room, 106 Smithfield street: Consolidated Gas Co.....$ 40 00
Second National Bank.....111 00
Bank of Pittsburgh.....65 50

—The anthracite coal trade for the week ending on the 6th instant is without any special feature. It is still quiet. Production in all the coal regions is at a very low point, and no movement seems to be making to give it impetus. The market supply is such that operators do not care to add to it. Under this state of feeling no colleries in the Schuylkill and Lehigh regions are in operation, except such as are supplying local consumption. The coal carrying companies in what is known as the combination are negotiating a little all the time as to a programme for the season of the current year, but no conclusion, as we learn, has as yet been reached. No trouble among them, however, is anticipated just now. The entire tonnage reported for the week ending on the 6th instant was 122,371, against 187,939 in corresponding week last year, and 1,317,137 for the new year, against 1,456,689 to same date in 1874. The unknown tonnage for the week is 38,011 tons, and for the year 167,709 tons, against 173,639 tons to corresponding date last year. The total of both kinds of coal for the week is 160,382 tons, against 311,630 to same time in 1874, being a decrease of 145,493 tons. The quantity of coal and coke transported over the Pennsylvania Railroad for the week was 19,225 tons, and for the year 231,810 tons. Of this aggregate 186,058 tons were coal and 45,763 tons coke. This table embraces all the coal carried over the road, both anthracite and bituminous, east and west.

—The import entries at New York of foreign dry goods and general merchandise, (not including foreign specie,) since July 1, 1874, are as follows. The figures are official to the close of the year, and since semi-official from the Custom-house.

July.....	$32,749,971	Jan. 9.....	$5,803,864
August...	37,101,567	Jan. 16.....	7,204,672
September	39,343,607	Jan. 23.....	6,675,546
October..	28,083,335	Jan. 30.....	6,750,253
November	23,949,867	Feb. 6.....	5,926,495
December	24,085,984	Feb. 13.....	6,601,928
Total.....			$209,680,372
To same date, 1874.....			204,550,226
Increase in 1875.....			$5,130,152

The export clearances from New York of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including foreign articles re-exported, since July 1, 1874, are as follows:

July.....	$26,454,378	Jan. 5...	$4,249,339
August...	24,584,859	Jan. 12..	4,224,216
Sept....	21,690,714	Jan. 19..	4,659,375
October...	24,285,352	Jan. 26..	3,611,472
Nov.....	19,098,235	Feb. 2...	5,679,073
Dec.....	23,504,786	Feb. 9...	4,382,576
Total.....			..$167,314,375
Total to same date, 1874.....			193,451,146
Decrease in 1875.....			$26,116,771

—The chief support of the gold market now is found in the fact that the coin to Europe, which has depleted the specie reserve of the banks and diminished considerably the amount of coin in the Treasury. There was some talk of a "squeeze" in the gold, but thus far the efforts of speculators in that direction have been futile. The apprehension, however, created by this talk that a movement was on foot to make cash gold scarce and dear, in connection with the large supply of bills and limited demand, had a demoralizing influence on the foreign exchanges, and rates underwent a marked decline after Tuesday of last week.

—The general trade of New York, last week, was interfered with to some extent by the unfavorable weather, while the commerce of the port suffered from the ice blockade in the harbor and river for several days. Among the dry-goods jobbers there was a moderate business in domestic cotton goods with the package buyers from the West, and the tone of the market was firm. In woolen fabrics trade was light as a general thing. Foreign dress goods have not yet commenced to move off lively.

—The intrusion of revenue officers into bank drawers in search of unstamped checks has been sometimes resisted by bank officials, and the consequence is that the cashier of the Monongahela National Bank, of Brownville, and the cashier of the bank at Freeport, Pa., have been proceeded against, the one criminally and the other in a civil suit.

—The Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company announces that the regular quarterly dividend on the new guaranteed stocks will be paid on and after March 1 at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New York.

Luther S. Kauffman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Asked.
U. S. 6s	114¾	115¼
U. S. 5ixes—1881—coupon	119¾	119¾
5-20 1862	116	116¼
20—1864	117¾	117¾
" 1865	119¼	119½
" 1865 new.	118	118¼
" 1867	119¾	119¾
" 1868—coupons	119¾	119¾
10-40's	114	114¼
Currency 6's	119¼	119¾
New 5 per cents.	115¼	115¾
15-40's—coupons	116¾	117
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	101¾	28
Erie	25¾	101
L. S.	104¼	104
C. C. & I. C.	6	5¾
Ft. Wayne	85¾	84¾
Do. Pref	85¾	86
Michigan Southern	73¾	73
Do Central	73	74
North Western Common	44	44
Do. Pref	56¼	56¾
Rock Island	103¾	103¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	90¾	91
Pacific Mail	27¾	27¾
Western Union Telegraph	72¾	73
Ohio & Mississippi	26¾	26
Union Pacific	28¾	28
Toledo & Wabash	11¾	10¾
Harlem	128	129
Adams Express	99¾	99¾
American Express	63¾	63¾
U. S. Express	54	54
W., Fargo & Co Express	85¾	86¼
Fort Wayne	98	97¾
Hannibal & St. Joseph	21	20¾
Panama		118

Luther S. Kauffman furnishes the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
P. R. R.	55¾	
" " scrip	107	
Reading	57	57¼
United Cos. of N. J.	131	
Oil Creek	11¾	
Lehigh Valley	63	63¼
Central Transportation	44	
Empire do.		55
A. V. R. R. 7-20	91	
P. C. & St. L. 7's		77½

NEW YORK, February 16, 1875.

Money 2½@3; prime mercantile paper 4 to 6. The customs receipts were $835,000. The exports of produce for the week amounted to $4,000,000. The events of the day in Wall street were a little more interesting than of late, although the dullness continues. In the Gold Room the long expected "squeeze" on cash gold was inaugurated, and borrowers paid from 1-64 to 1-32 for use. This of itself was a small matter, but the general fear that gold will be made still dearer for daily use caused many of those short to cover, which caused an advance to 115¼. The events in the Gold Room had a very demoralizing effect on foreign exchange, and leading bankers reduced their rates three times during the day, the last time to 482¼ for sixty day bills and 485¼ for demand. Actual business, however, was at a decided reduction from asking rates, good bankers' sixty days sterling having sold as low as 485 and prime at 481. Demand bills closed at 484@484¼. Gold opened at 114¾, declined to 114¼, and afterwards rose to 115¼, closing at the highest point of the day. The rates paid for borrowing were 1 to 2 per cent. per annum, and 1-64 to 1-32 of one per cent. per diem. At the opening some loans were made flat. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $184,000. The clearings aggregated $57,000,000. Government bonds were strong, in sympathy with gold. Railroad bonds were firm. State bonds were quiet. Stocks opened dull, and were devoid of any special feature. Pacific Mail, Union Pacific, Wabash and Ohios fluctuated ⅜@½. The changes in the remainder of the active list were even less important. Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph sold at 23⅜@22½, and Hannibal & St. Joseph common at 20½@20. During the last hour of business the market was dull and weak. The greatest decline to-day was in Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, Western Union, Wabash, St. Paul, Ohios and Pacific Mail. A. & P. Telegraph fell from 23½ to 21, Western Union from 72½ to 71¾, Wabash from 11½ to 10¼, St. Paul from 34½ to 34⅛, and Pacific Mail from 33¾ to 32¾. The decline in the remainder of the list was ¼ to ½. The transactions aggregated 100,000 shares, of which 10,000 were Pacific Mail, 10,000 Eastern Union, 8,000 North-west, 5,000 Lake Shore, 13,000 Ohios, 14,000 Wabash, and 10,000 Union Pacific.

*Government*s.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 119¾; 5-20's of do of 1862, 116¾; do of '65, 117½; do '65 new, 119½; do of '67, 119½; do of '68, 119½; new 5s, 114½; 10-40s, 113⅞; currency 6s, 119¾.

State Bonds.—Missouri 6s, 96½; Tennessee, old, 62; do new, 63; Virginia, new, 30; do old 20; North Carolina, old, 36; do new 12.

Stocks.—Canton, 40½; Western Union Telegraph Company, 71¾; Quicksilver, 32½; Adams Express, 99¾; Wells, Fargo & Co Express, 87; American Merchants Union Express, 63¼; United States Express, 59; Pacific Mail, 32½; New York Central, 101¾; Erie, 28; do preferred, 51; Harlem, 128; do pref'd, 125; Michigan Central, 78; Pittsburgh, 91; Northwestern common, 43¾; do preferred, 70; Rock Island, 103¾; Illinois Central, 109¾; St. Paul, 34⅝; do preferred, 55; Toledo & Wabash, 10¾; do preferred, 14; Fort Wayne, 97½; Terre Haute, 7; do preferred, 25; Chicago & Alton, 107; do preferred, 111; Ohio & Mississippi, 26¾; Columbus & Cincinnati, 64½; Burlington & Quincy, 104½; Lake Shore, 83½; Illinois Central, 101; Union Pacific, 29⅛; do land grants, 96½; Union, 93¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 109¾.

LONDON, February 16—5 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £1,000. Bullion in the Bank, 22⅝ account, 90⅝@93⅛; 5-20's of '65, 107⅜; do '67, 107¾; 10-40's, 103¾, ex. div.; new 5s, 103; New York Central, 92; Erie, 27¾; do preferred, 48. PARIS, February 16.—Rentes 64f. 45c.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, Feb. 16, 1875.

There was a full attendance at the Chamber of Commerce to-day, and, considering the dull times, a fair amount of business was transacted. Our merchants, and manufacturers as well, are taking quite an interest in the matter, as they should, and we think there is no doubt but that at this point by an independent board of inspectors would be a great point gained, and we think its advantages cannot be doubted for a moment; this being admitted, all parties should submit to having their Wheat inspected and classified on arrival. It must be plain that, to have it succeed, all receivers of Grain must submit to it. Our exports this week are 235,105 bushels, against 453,224 during the corresponding week last year; this shows a marked falling off.

This day week we left our Flour market quite dull and heavy, especially for the medium grades of spring and Winter Wheat Extras; since then there has been no improvement to note; on the contrary, to effect sales of these grades freely, a further concession has been made, and even at this abatement the trade have not evinced any desire to purchase beyond their immediate wants, as business with them has been far from satisfactory; the very cold and inclement weather since our last adding somewhat to the dullness. The falling off in the receipts, and great reduction in the production at the West, have failed to exert any influence, from the fact of our holding ample supplies, and the same is true of most English ports. Under existing circumstances there is certainly no encouragement for millers in the interior to keep up the production. For some weeks past there has been a decided falling off in our receipts, and more than three-fourths of the mills of the country have closed up; many of them have stopped business because there was no margin for a profit in the season; others have closed up because they were without supplies of Wheat, and many of them are holding on while they have no water to run their machinery, but this state of things has failed to exert any influence here. In ordinary seasons the above causes would speedily be felt, and instead of a very sluggish and uncertain market, we should have a brisk inquiry and a buoyant market for most grades. It appears to us that the only remedy for the present unsatisfactory condition of our market is a more general suspension of operations till consumption shall overtake production; then we shall have a more healthy market. In family grades our quotations for best do. per bbl, the business has been of a retail character, and large sales could only be made by submitting to a great sacrifice. There is a fair demand on Spring Wheat brands, valued last week at $5 ₱ bbl, have been in excess of the demand, and holders have submitted to a decline of ₱ bbl to sell promptly. The low grades of White Wheat Extras are also lower, and prices are irregular, shipping Extras have met a moderate demand, but at a slight decline, though they are not plenty. No. 2 and Superfine have been offered less freely, and have improved with a steady demand. New Patent Process has sold slowly at about former figures, and we find the trade is diminishing. In City brand a moderate business has been done for the West Indies at about former figures.—*Tribune*.

Chicago Provisions Trade—Weekly Review.

CHICAGO, February 15.—Trading in the provision market was not particularly active during the past week, especially in the speculative interest. The greater portion of the contracts for the month of February have been provided for or settled, and the bulk of the transactions were in the way of transfers from one month to another at the current differences—mainly at 20c per bbl on mess pork, 20c per 100 lbs on lard, and ⅛c on all kinds of meats. Early in the week the receipts of hogs were larger than generally expected, and of good quality, which had a tendency to weaken the market for the product, and lower prices prevailed. Later, however, the receipts of hogs were checked by the unusually cold weather, which had a stronger influence in a general way. The advices from Eastern and Liver pool markets indicated little change, and the fluctuations here were due mainly to local influences. The demand for mess pork was moderate, though the shipping demand for the week indicated a material increase. This is due mainly to the fact that considerable pork, delivered on February contracts on account of Eastern merchants, has been ordered forward while transit rates are low; the bulk of freight being transferred to Eastern points and the pork overtaking the previous shipments. The demand for lard was quite urgent, owing to the liberal shipments both from here and the seaboard points, the aggregate exports for the season thus far exceeding those of last year, while the stocks in European markets are reported smaller than at the corresponding time last year, showing a decrease of about 30,000 bbls. Orders were on the market for moderate amounts, and the forward movement during the balance of the month may be quite liberal. Meats have been in good request during the week both on domestic and foreign account, but transactions have not been fully reported. The inquiry was largely for fully cured lots, and purchasers experienced considerable difficulty in filling orders at satisfactory figures. Those lots are understood to have been bought on behalf of Southern curers to meet the requirements of their local trade. The purchases on foreign account were fair, and at prices a shade lower than the previous week. The receipts of hogs from country points have been quite liberal of all kinds—some of which has been placed in storage in packing houses for future delivery, but there was some inquiry for meats for future delivery, but orders were limited to figures somewhat below the views of holders, and in the absence of business, the aggregate transactions were the largest reported for some weeks past.—*Inter-Ocean*.

The Chicago *Daily Commercial Bulletin* publishes the following table showing the packing at ten points named to date, as compared with the corresponding time last year and the aggregate last season:

	To date. 1875.	To date. 1874.	Aggregate season. 1873-4
Chicago	1,221,195	1,485,438	1,520,024
Louisville	270,482	226,947	226,947
Indianapolis	285,000	270,000	293,706
Milwaukee	216,000	200,000	294,064
Cincinnati	500,638	465,000	581,293
St. Louis	385,000	450,000	463,794
Detroit	47,000	50,000	60,000
Quincy	55,508	54,283	84,283
Cedar Rapids	48,250	61,959	72,810

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, February 16, 1875.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and unsettled; No 1 spring 85½c; No 2 spring 84½c; No 3 spring 82½c; No 4 Milwaukee, 82½c seller April; 89¼c seller May; No 3 soft; rejected 77¼c. Corn dull and declined; No 2 mixed 62¼@62⅝c spot; 62¾c bid seller March; 63¾c bid seller April; rejected 61½c. Oats dull and declined; No 2 32¾c spot; 32¾c bid seller March. Rye demand fair and prices advanced to 98½c. Barley: demand active and prices advanced; $1.12½ spot; $1.13½ seller March; $1.09@1.10 seller April.

SEEDS—Timothy seed $2.00@2.30; Clover seed $6.80@6.70.

PROVISIONS—Dressed hogs firm; light weight 7¾@7¾c; heavy 6¾@7c. Pork dull and nominal at $18.00@18.05 spot; $18.17½ seller March; $18.47½ seller April. Lard dull and nominal at $13.07½@13.45 spot; $13.50 seller March; $13.70 seller April. Bulk meats steady and in moderate demand but unchanged.

WHISKY—Active at $1.07.

On call Board this afternoon Wheat was easier at 85½@85¾c seller March; 84½@84⅝c seller April. Corn and Oats firm and unchanged. Pork higher at $18.25 seller March; $18.55 seller April. Lard higher at 13¼c seller April.

New York.

NEW YORK, February 16.—Flour dull; receipts 9,000 barrels; superfine western and State $4.45@5.00; common to good $5.05@5.75; good to choice $5.80@6.25; white wheat extra $5.25@6.65; St. Louis $4.75@6; extra Ohio $4.85@6.75; Michigan dull at $4.85@5.15. Corn meal quiet at $2.85@4.50. Wheat dull; receipts 76,000 bush; No 1 spring $1.14 @1.15; No 2 do $1.09@1.10; No 3 do $1.02@1.04; No 1 red $1.09@1.11½; amber $1.24@1.25; white $1.25@1.30. Rye firm at 97@97c. Barley dull; Canada West $1.45@1.60. Malt quiet. Corn steady; receipts 142,000 bush; mixed western 62@62½c; white 62c; yellow 62½@63c. Oats quiet; receipts 8,000 bush; mixed western 37@37½c; white 37½@38c. Hay firm and unchanged. Coffee dull. Sugar firm; prime 8¼c; refined 9¾@10¼c. Molasses in fair demand; New Orleans 60@65c. Rice in fair demand and unchanged. Petroleum excited and higher; refined 11½@11½c; crude 7@7½c. Eggs firm; western 23@25c. Pork lower; $18.12½@18.25 for new mess. Lard nominal; quiet. Middles steady; long clear 10½c; short clear 10¾c. Lard firm; prime steam 13¼@13½c; refined for Liverpool, western 13¾@14c. Cheese steady at 10@16c. Whisky unsettled and lower at $1.02@1.03. Tallow firm and quiet at 11½@11¾c. Green meats unchanged. Whisky dull $1.05.

Foreign.

LONDON, February 16.—Tallow 39s. Refined petroleum 10½@11d.

LIVERPOOL, February 16.—Cotton dull and easier; middling upland 7¾d; Orleans 7¾d; sales of 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export and 6,900 American. Breadstuffs quiet. Spring wheat 9s 2d@9s 10d; No 2 Chicago 9s 6d. Flour 21s@22s 6d. Corn 32s 3d@33s 6d. Tallow 41s. Hams: long clear 52s.

ANTWERP, February 16.—Petroleum 20f.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, February 16.—Petroleum very quiet; crude 10c; refined 18½c. Flour dull; extra $4.00@4.62½; Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana $4.50@5.75. Wheat quiet; red $1.16@1.20; amber $1.20@1.24. Rye wanted at 95c. Corn firm; yellow and mixed western 70c. Oats steady; western white 66@67c. Whisky nominal; $1.08. Coffee dull. Sugar firmer; 7¾@8c. Butter firm; western extra 30@32c; western firsts 24@25c; rolls 25@27c. Cheese unchanged; New York fancy 18¾ @19c. Eggs steady and firmer; western 28@29c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, February 16.—Flour; only a small local demand; fine $4.25; superfine $4.50; choice $5; treble $5.25; choice $5.50. Corn dull. Pork dull; sales of mess at $20. Bacon firm and quiet at 7½@8½c. Hams dull; canvassed sugar cured 12½c. Lard dull; tierces 10½c; prime to choice 7¾@8¾c; other grades unchanged. Molasses: good prime in demand; inferior dull; prime fermenting 68c; choice 72c. All others unchanged.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 16.—Cotton quiet at 13¾@14¼c. Flour and Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn firm; steady at 61@62c. Oats steady at 42@43c. Rye quiet at $1.10. Pork nominal at $20. Bacon quiet at 8½, 11¾@11½c. Bulk meats firm at 7¾, 10, 9@10c. Sugar cured hams 13½@14c. Lard firm; good 14@14½c; tierce 13½c; kettle 15½c. Whisky active at $1.05.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, February 16.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No 1 Milwaukee 90½c; No 2 85¼c. Oats steady; firmer and in fair demand; No 2 in store 34½c. Corn dullnand nominally lower; new 64c. Rye in better supply, but lower; No 1 in store $1.04. Barley: demand active and prices advanced; No 2 in store, March, $1.14@1.16½; No 3 in store $1.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, February 16.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; Pennsylvania red $1.18 @1.19. Corn stronger; western mixed 77½c. Oats firmer; western white 67@68c; mixed western 65@ 66c. Rye firm at 98@$1.02. Hay dull and unchanged. Provisions firm and unchanged. Butter firm and unchanged. Coffee dull and unchanged. Petroleum quiet at 8¾@8¾c. Whisky weak and lower; western offered at $1.05; with buyers.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, February 16.—Cotton lower at 13¾ @13¾c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn firmer at 55@55½c. Oats firmer at 32½@36½c. Rye firm at $1.02. Barley dull and unchanged. Whisky lower at $1.07½. Pork lower at $18.50. Dry salt meats and Bacon unchanged, only jobbing trade. Lard nominal at 13½c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, February 16.—Cotton lower at 13 @13½c. Flour quiet at $4.50@6.00. Wheat steady at $1.15. Corn steady at 85c. Oats steady at 73½c. Lard 14½c. Bulk meats steady; shoulders 9½c; sides 10½@10¾c. Bacon firm; shoulders 9c; sides 11¾@12c. Sugar cured hams 16c, all packed. Whisky firm at $1.15.

Boston.

BOSTON, February 16.—Flour quiet; western superfine $4@4.50; common extra $4.50@5; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra $5.25@6.25; white wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $5.50@6.37½; St. Louis $5.75@6; Illinois $5.50@6. Corn firm and higher; mixed and yellow 80@81c. Oats in fair demand; mixed and white 39@40c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 16.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Flour firm at $5.25@6. Corn firm at import freely are over autumn. It is well known that Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Holland, Denmark and Switzerland had inferior crops last year, so that the large surplus of other grain-producing countries will find a better market in Western Europe than we had counted on last Autumn, though at low figures. We learn from a valued correspondent at Indianapolis, Ind., under date of Feb. 8, that farmers in that State and Ohio hold 40 to 50 ₱ cent. of the last crop, and they have not been disposed to sell freely (as in former years) since October, notwithstanding the roads have been good during the Winter. Our stock of Winter Wheat is nearly reduced, and under a fair milling demand for it prices have ruled firm. Since writing the above we hear that the differences which have existed between our grain merchants and the various railways, which it was hoped were in a fair way of being adjusted harmoniously, and for which strong efforts were being made, have since been thwarted, and the largest receivers have refused to allow the railway companies to inspect and deliver their Wheat according to the rules and regulations as passed by a majority of the Grain merchants at a recent meeting of the Exchange, the result of which is that the railways have declared off from the agreement, and will receive Wheat as heretofore, without inspection. We fear this will greatly retard the movement of Wheat from the west this Winter. This is a question of vital importance to the commercial interests of this port, and we trust that the antagonism will not extend so far as to prevent the shipment of Wheat from the interior. It seems to us that the grading of Wheat at this point by an independent board of inspectors would be a great point gained, and we think its advantages cannot be doubted for a moment; this being admitted, all parties should submit to having their Wheat inspected and classified on arrival. It must be plain that, to have it succeed, all receivers of Grain must submit to it. Our exports this week are 235,105 bushels, against 453,224 during the corresponding week last year; this shows a marked falling off.

This day week we left our Flour market quite dull and heavy, especially for the medium grades of Spring and Winter Wheat Extras; since then there has been no improvement to note; on the contrary, to effect sales of these grades freely, a further concession has been made, and even at this abatement the trade have not evinced any desire to purchase beyond their immediate wants, as business with them has been far from satisfactory; the very cold and inclement weather since our last adding somewhat to the dullness. The falling off in the receipts, and great reduction in the production at the West, have failed to exert any influence, from the fact of our holding ample supplies, and the same is true of most English ports. Under existing circumstances there is certainly no encouragement for millers in the interior to keep up the production. For some weeks past there has been a decided falling off in our receipts, and more than three-fourths of the mills of the country have closed up; many of them have stopped business because there was no margin for a profit in the season; others have closed up because they were without supplies of Wheat, and many of them are holding on while they have no water to run their machinery, but this state of things has failed to exert any influence here. In ordinary seasons the above causes would speedily be felt, and instead of a very sluggish and uncertain market, we should have a brisk inquiry and a buoyant market for most grades. It appears to us that the only remedy for the present unsatisfactory condition of our market is a more general suspension of operations till consumption shall overtake production; then we shall have a more healthy market. In family grades our quotations for best do. per bbl, the business has been of a retail character, and large sales could only be made by submitting to a great sacrifice. There is a fair demand on Spring Wheat brands, valued last week at $5 ₱ bbl, have been in excess of the demand, and holders have submitted to a decline of ₱ bbl to sell promptly. The low grades of White Wheat Extras are also lower, and prices are irregular, shipping Extras have met a moderate demand, but at a slight decline, though they are not plenty. No. 2 and Superfine have been offered less freely, and have improved with a steady demand. New Patent Process has sold slowly at about former figures, and we find the trade is diminishing. In City brand a moderate business has been done for the West Indies at about former figures.—*Tribune*.

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Quincy	55,508	54,283	84,283
Cedar Rapids	48,250	61,959	72,810

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, February 16, 1875.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and unsettled; No 1 spring 85½c; No 2 85¾c bid spot; 84¾c seller March; 85¾c seller April; 89¼c seller May; No 3 80c; rejected 77¾c. Corn dull and declined; No 2 mixed 62¼@62⅝c spot; 62¾c bid seller March; 63¾c bid seller April; rejected 61½c. Oats dull and declined; No 2 32¾c spot; 32¾c bid seller March. Rye demand fair and prices advanced to 98½c. Barley: demand active and prices advanced; $1.12½ spot; $1.13½ seller March; $1.09@1.10 seller April.

SEEDS—Timothy seed $2.00@2.30; Clover seed $6.80@6.70.

PROVISIONS—Dressed hogs firm; light weight 7¾@7¾c; heavy 6¾@7c. Pork dull and nominal at $18.00@18.05 spot; $18.17½ seller March; $18.47½ seller April. Lard dull and nominal at $13.07½@13.45 spot; $13.50 seller March; $13.70 seller April. Bulk meats steady and in moderate demand but unchanged.

WHISKY—Active at $1.07.

On call Board this afternoon Wheat was easier at 85½@85¾c seller March; 84½@84⅝c seller April. Corn and Oats firm and unchanged. Pork higher at $18.25 seller March; $18.55 seller April. Lard higher at 13¼c seller April.

New York.

NEW YORK, February 16.—Flour dull; receipts 9,000 barrels; superfine western and State $4.45@5.00; common to good $5.05@5.75; good to choice $5.80@6.25; white wheat extra $5.25@6.65; St. Louis $4.75@6; extra Ohio $4.85@6.75; Michigan dull at $4.85@5.15. Corn meal quiet at $2.85@4.50. Wheat dull; receipts 76,000 bush; No 1 spring $1.14 @1.15; No 2 do $1.09@1.10; No 3 do $1.02@1.04; No 1 red $1.09@1.11½; amber $1.24@1.25; white $1.25@1.30. Rye firm at 97@97c. Barley dull; Canada West $1.45@1.60. Malt quiet. Corn steady; receipts 142,000 bush; mixed western 62@62½c; white 62c; yellow 62½@63c. Oats quiet; receipts 8,000 bush; mixed western 37@37½c; white 37½@38c. Hay firm and unchanged. Coffee dull. Sugar firm; prime 8¼c; refined 9¾@10¼c. Molasses in fair demand; New Orleans 60@65c. Rice in fair demand and unchanged. Petroleum excited and higher; refined 11½@11½c; crude 7@7½c. Eggs firm; western 23@25c. Pork lower; $18.12½@18.25 for new mess. Lard nominal; quiet. Middles steady; long clear 10½c; short clear 10¾c. Lard firm; prime steam 13¼@13½c; refined for Liverpool, western 13¾@14c. Cheese steady at 10@16c. Whisky unsettled and lower at $1.02@1.03. Tallow firm and quiet at 11½@11¾c. Green meats unchanged. Whisky dull $1.05.

Foreign.

LONDON, February 16.—Tallow 39s. Refined petroleum 10½@11d.

LIVERPOOL, February 16.—Cotton dull and easier; middling upland 7¾d; Orleans 7¾d; sales of 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export and 6,900 American. Breadstuffs quiet. Spring wheat 9s 2d@9s 10d; No 2 Chicago 9s 6d. Flour 21s@22s 6d. Corn 32s 3d@33s 6d. Tallow 41s. Hams: long clear 52s.

ANTWERP, February 16.—Petroleum 20f.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, February 16.—Petroleum very quiet; crude 10c; refined 18½c. Flour dull; extra $4.00@4.62½; Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana $4.50@5.75. Wheat quiet; red $1.16@1.20; amber $1.20@1.24. Rye wanted at 95c. Corn firm; yellow and mixed western 70c. Oats steady; western white 66@67c. Whisky nominal; $1.08. Coffee dull. Sugar firmer; 7¾@8c. Butter firm; western extra 30@32c; western firsts 24@25c; rolls 25@27c. Cheese unchanged; New York fancy 18¾ @19c. Eggs steady and firmer; western 28@29c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, February 16.—Flour; only a small local demand; fine $4.25; superfine $4.50; choice $5; treble $5.25; choice $5.50. Corn dull. Pork dull; sales of mess at $20. Bacon firm and quiet at 7½@8½c. Hams dull; canvassed sugar cured 12½c. Lard dull; tierces 10½c; prime to choice 7¾@8¾c; other grades unchanged. Molasses: good prime in demand; inferior dull; prime fermenting 68c; choice 72c. All others unchanged.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 16.—Cotton quiet at 13¾@14¼c. Flour and Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn steady at 61@62c. Oats steady at 42@43c. Rye quiet at $1.10. Pork nominal at $20. Bacon quiet at 8½, 11¾@11½c. Bulk meats firm at 7¾, 10, 9@10c. Sugar cured hams 13½@14c. Lard firm; good 14@14½c; tierce 13½c; kettle 15½c. Whisky active at $1.05.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, February 16.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No 1 Milwaukee 90½c; No 2 85¼c. Oats steady; firmer and in fair demand; No 2 in store 34½c. Corn dullnand nominally lower; new 64c. Rye in better supply, but lower; No 1 in store $1.04. Barley: demand active and prices advanced; No 2 in store, March, $1.14@1.16½; No 3 in store $1.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, February 16.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; Pennsylvania red $1.18 @1.19. Corn stronger; western mixed 77½c. Oats firmer; western white 67@68c; mixed western 65@ 66c. Rye firm at 98@$1.02. Hay dull and unchanged. Provisions firm and unchanged. Butter firm and unchanged. Coffee dull and unchanged. Petroleum quiet at 8¾@8¾c. Whisky weak and lower; western offered at $1.05; with buyers.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, February 16.—Cotton

HOME NEWS.

Mortuary.

Health Officer Gray submits the following report of deaths for the week ending February 13th: Consumption 8, capillary bronchitis 4, convulsions 2, diarrhea 4, scarlet fever 4, congestion of lungs 2, pneumonia 7; accident, asthma, apoplexy, aesophagitis, congestion of brain, bronchitis, Bright's disease, cancer of liver, croup, diptheritis, dentition, dropsy, enteritis, typhoid fever, senile gangrene, hemiplegia, hematanesis, imperforate rectum, luschoria, malformation of pharangia, congenital syphilis, uremia, unknown, 1 each.

White 48; colored 4. Married 21; single 30; widows 1. Males 31; females 21.

Under 1 year, 12; from 1 to 2, 4; 2 to 5, 7; 5 to 10, 1; 15 to 20, 5; 20 to 30, 5; 30 to 40, 6; 40 to 50, 4; 50 to 60, 4; 60 to 70, 3; 70 to 80, 4. Total, 52.

McMULLEN CAPTURED.

His Desperate Resistance—He Fires at the Officers—Gets Wounded Himself, and is Lodged in the Lockup.

McMillen, the convict who escaped from the Penitentiary on Monday morning, was recaptured last night at Wilkinsburg. It seems that Mayor Phillips, of Allegheny, got track of him yesterday afternoon, and officers Geary and Wilson were sent on the trail. They traced him to Wilkinsburg, and last night at eleven o'clock found him in the Wilkinsburg station, waiting for the east bound train. He was all muffled up and disguised, but was recognized at once by the officers, who came upon him suddenly. He attempted to escape, and fired at them twice, but without effect. They fired at him then, and wounded him in the arm, after which he became less boisterous, and was handcuffed. He was brought to the city on the early train this morning and taken to the Allegheny lockup where he received medical attention and lodging.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT

Adopted by the Choir of the First C. P. Church, Pittsburgh, February 16, 1875, in Memory of Their Late Leader, Mr. James M. Irwin.

WHEREAS, In the dispensation of an all-wise Providence, our leader, Mr. James M. Irwin, has been called by death to his eternal home, and whereas, we, the members of the choir, feel that we have in this sad event lost a friend whom we highly respected and esteemed; therefore,

Resolved, That we recognize in this affliction the hand of God, and bow in submission to his power and will, feeling that it is a loud call to us to prepare to meet our God; also,

Resolved, That we hereby express our high appreciation of him as a gentleman, a friend and a leader under whose direction we delighted to sing the praises of God.

Resolved, That we do hereby express our most sincere sympathy for the afflicted relatives of our deceased leader, more especially for the dear little girl who has in her tender years been so unexpectedly bereft of the love and care of an affectionate father.

Resolved, That these resolutions be signed by the members of the choir and presented to the relatives of our deceased friend, and that a copy be given to the DAILY GAZETTE for publication, with the request that the *Presbyterian Banner* copy in its next issue. (Signed,)

C. S. SQUIER, organist, LIZZIE SCHNEIDER, MAGGIE GARBER, MOLLIE P. SQUIER, MOLLIE GLENN, F. S. COULDREN, J. WELCH BUCHANAN.

THE RAILROAD WAR.

The First Gun Fired by the Pittsburgh, Washington & Baltimore Railroad—A Reversal of Rates Between the Great Trunk Lines—A Sweeping Reduction in Fare on the Pittsburgh, Washington & Baltimore Railroad.

The war of the rival railroad companies has broken out again, and the conflict promises to be sharper than it ever was before. Active hostilities have been resumed, and—since the war has been decided upon—the Pittsburgh, Washington & Baltimore Railroad Company, fires the first gun by announcing a very sweeping reduction in rates. They seem bound to make it cheaper to travel than to stay at home, and their rates given elsewhere in this issue are certainly alluring to travelers. They propose to put a traveler through to Philadelphia for *eight* dollars, and to Baltimore and Washington City for *six* dollars, and provide him with first class accommodation and quick transit at that. The road was never in such a good condition as now, and its discipline is perfect, so that the traveler will secure comfort and safety, and extraordinary low rates. It's a mystery how the company can stand such a reduction, but its managers are generally credited with a full understanding of their business,—a fact which is conspicuously set forth by their past record—and therefore all the traveler has to do is to enjoy the rare opportunity afforded for cheap journeying toward the East and the nation's Capital. It is an interesting fight anyhow, and one that the public will both enjoy and profit by.

COUNTY TAXES.

The Millage Assessed for 1875—A Gratifying Reduction in the Rates—Practical Retrenchment.

The County Commissioners seem to thoroughly understand the art of economical government, and have to carry practical ideas of retrenchment into effect. They have brought matters down to a good financial basis, and by careful attention to their duties, have been enabled to run the county official machinery at the least possible expense, with the greatest efficiency.

For some time past they have been engaged in the work of making estimates and ascertaining what will be needed for the county expenses during the coming year. As a result of their labors they have just fixed upon an assessment for county purposes of 1 1-3 mills, and for Poor purposes of 1-3 of a mill.

This is a most excellent showing, and will be an item of absorbing interest to the taxpayers. It shows a reduction from 1874 of over 3-10 per cent, last year the county tax was 11½ mills, and the poor tax ½ mill. The levy is made on the basis of $200,000 county valuation.

This return is the more agreeable to the taxpayers in Allegheny county when it is compared with that of surrounding counties. The figures show that it is from 30 to 50 per cent. lower than our neighbors pay, although they are principally agricultural counties.

Such a showing is eminently complimentary to the efficiency and honesty which rules in our Commissioners' office, and the Commissioners are deserving of the commendation of every taxpayer.

BREVITIES.

····There are 481 prisoners in the Western Penitentiary.

····There is a large attendance at the Bayne-Schamberg trial.

····Penn street was very quiet yesterday considering it was election day.

····No amount of coaxing would secure the admittance of reporters to some of the voting places along Penn street until after the voting was completed.

····The greenbacks for January salaries were passed around to Allegheny city officials yesterday, and there was general hilarity about the city building.

····The boarding house of Mrs. Guthrie, on the corner of Bingham street and Thirteenth street, was broken into on Sunday night and robbed of two pair of pants, two vests, a watch and five dollars.

····Health Officer Gray, in taking the usual annual balance sheet from the smart monthly ledger, is unable to make the brides and grooms come out square. The brides are thirty four ahead. Polygamy.

····About eight o'clock yesterday evening some roughs made an attempt to rob a store on Penn street, Tenth ward. Officer Moran and some others succeeded in arresting a man named Carl. Others of the parties are known and will be gathered in.

····James Waugh, an employe of George Duncan & Sons glass works, South Side, met with a serious accident yesterday morning while moving a bale of straw. He was knocked off of the pile, falling on his head, and rendered insensible for the time being.

····There were four wills filed in the Register's office yesterday. In that of John Ednor, Allegheny, his wife is appointed sole executrix; Susan Young, T. B. Dickson, Wilkins township, executor; James Reynolds, Lincoln township, James Reynolds and John B. Kelly, executors.

····The Centre avenue people are greatly exercised over the blasting that is being done in their vicinity. Yesterday a blast was set off which demolished several windows, scattering consternation and dirt into several kitchens. A young lady in one of the houses received a severe gash on the cheek.

····The *Dispatch* and *Leader* of yesterday, in the exercised of that peculiar ingenuity for falsifying, which is so distinguishingly characteristic of them, make the statement that Mr. George W. Reed testified in the libel case of Bayne vs. Schamberg, that he did not know what was the circulation of GAZETTE. The statement is about as ····th as these journals ever ····as it is a lie out of the ····ion as to the circu····not asked Mr. ····on either ····ent made ····ever, ····on.

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Their Action Relative to the Free Pipe Bill—Strong Resolutions Endorsing the Measure.

The Refiners of Pittsburgh held another meeting at the office of the Central Refining Company yesterday afternoon. When the meeting of Monday afternoon adjourned the understanding was that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company would have some propositions to make, and, though there was no disposition to withdraw their endorsement of the bill, yet there was a curiosity to hear what would be offered by the Company.

When the meeting was organized yesterday afternoon a representative of the railroad company was present, but he had not been empowered to act in the matter, and had telegraphed for instructions, but through some mistake the telegram had not been promptly forwarded and he had not received an answer. It was suggested that if the Refiners would hold over action for another day, and rescind the action of the previous day in passing resolutions endorsing the bill, that the company would likely feel free to make some offers.

The Refiners however refused to delay action longer, and held to the resolutions which had been passed on Monday. These resolutions are as follows:

WHEREAS, The refiners of the State of Pennsylvania have with regret seen the refining business gradually transferred to the cities of Cleveland and New York, without our State having trusted in the promises made by the managers of the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads for rates of freight to the sea board sufficiently reasonable to compete with the railroad lines leading to New York and Cleveland, and their property and business and their interest damaged by combinations entered into by and with those lines discriminating against the true interest of the State of Pennsylvania, and diverting a manufacturing business from this State by their unfair discriminations in their freight rates east and west, made it impossible for the refiners to prosecute their business without loss, and being located as near the point of production in the United States as they are, by which the crude is now shiped by pipe lines to the Allegheny Valley Railroad, and by this double shipment of pipe line and railroad we are now compelled to pay an unnecessary freight on each barrel of crude oil of (35) thirty-five cents, which can be saved by the passage of the Free Pipe bill, such as is now in force in the counties of Armstrong, Venango, &c., thus allowing that connection to be made from producing points to the refining points; therefore be it

Resolved, That we earnestly urge our Representatives at Harrisburg to use their utmost endeavors to secure the passage of the Free Pipe bill, to thereby benefit the trade within our State, and save, before too late, this great manufacturing interest to our citizens.

Resolved, That Messrs. J. T. Stockdale, B. F. S. A. Stewart, and A. Herty, be a committee to lay the above before the Honorable members of the Senate and House of Representatives assembled.

Signed, R. F. WARING,
Prest. Pittsburgh Refiner's Association.
B. F. BROOKS, Secretary.

The business formed the topic of discussion for a couple of hours, and the debate was of a lively character.

The committee named in the resolutions left last evening for Harrisburg, to present the resolutions to the Legislature.

BAYNE-SCHAMBERG LIBEL.

Second Day—Settling the Cases—To be Continued To-day.

The Bayne-Schamberg libel suit held the boards in the Criminal Court all day yesterday. The first witnesses examined were Joseph Lare and Hon. Jas. P. Barr of the *Post*, but neither of them knew of the article until they saw it in print. Advertisement clerks of other papers were called to prove that Mr. Schamberg paid for the Free Pipe bill as an advertisement. Only one, Mr. Fulton, of the *Telegraph*, knew that to be the case. Here the prosecution rested, and the defense took the field.

Mr. Brown, counsel for defense, in opening his side for the case, said that there had been nothing proven by the prosecution that merited notice. He went on to state that the defendant, simply in the exercise of his rights as a citizen and a writer, had criticised the character of the prosecutor as a public officer, and who was also at that time a candidate for office. He hoped that the time never would come when any citizens would not have such a right. The defendant in this case denied that there were any charges of corruption made in this article. The assertion that such was the case was a result of a misapplication of the wording of the article. The article stated that some of the cases had been settled, and what was meant by that was not that money had been paid to Colonel Bayne to influence his official course—no one claimed or asserted that—but he could thus be bought—but it was meant that while Mr. Schamberg had been made to suffer severely for selling his own property, others charged with the same crime or misdemeanor had been allowed to go free.

Mr. Brown then called Clerk McGonnigle, of the Quarter Sessions, and offered inevidence the Court records in the cases of Commonwealth vs. Abram Wiler, James Hazlewood, Max Schamberg, Emanuel De Roy, and Israel De Roy, all charged with having illegally sold railroad tickets. There was no settlement in any of the cases, except that against one of the De Roys and Mr. Schamberg, the latter having been fined one hundred dollars and costs in each of four cases.

It appeared in the evidence that Colonel Bayne had not been concerned in the prosecution of the cases, but they had been prosecuted by the private counsel for the railroad company. After the agreement had been made among private counsel that the penalty should be merely a payment of costs, Mr. Bayne, as District Attorney, simply acquiesced in the arrangement, or rather suggested that the Court be spoken to on the subject. Mr. Dalzell testified that he thought Mr. Bayne neither assented nor objected, but merely suggested that the Court be consulted. In fact, there was no arrangement aloud at a settlement, Mr. Dalzell stated, on account of certain mollifying circumstances. Mr. Dalzell had merely said that he would not insist upon their sentence, and he had never called them up for sentence.

Mr. Schamberg was placed upon the stand and severely cross questioned by Mr. Marshall, testified that he did not mean that Col. Bayne had been influenced to do this for money, nor because he was a Jew, but he thought he had discriminated against him by calling him up for sentence and allowing the others to go free. He never had any malice toward him but did not think he was a proper man to go to Congress, and as this was a matter of public record he thought the people had a right to know it.

Court adjourned before the examination was finished. The case will be resumed today.

THE COURTS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

An order was made restraining certain creditors from interfering with the property of the debtors in the case of Dawson & Bailey vs. Collins, Poole & Co., Titusville.

In the case of Jas. A. Stewart vs. the towboat Charlie McDonald, the libellant claims the sum of $669, wages as pilot.

In the matter of John Levi, bankrupt, of Luzerne county, assignee's return of sale of certain lots, real estate, now owned by Levi, been filed, was confirmed and the assignee directed to execute the proper conveyance to the purchaser.

In the cases of David Sandles, bankrupt, of Susquehanna county, the Register's report on the petition of R. B. Little, Esq., for an allowance for services as solicitor for petitioning creditor was presented and confirmed and the assignee directed to pay to Little the sum of $100 for such services, and twenty-five dollars for advanced fees.

In the case of Joseph Schilling, bankrupt, of Luzerne county, the assignee's return to order, for the sale of certain real estate, was presented, confirmed, and the assignee directed to make and execute the proper conveyances to the purchaser.

Common Pleas Court No. 1.

(Before Judge Sterrett.)

H. A. McGowin vs. Martin Lartz; action to recover for the use of a wagon. Judgment of non suit entered.

G. Schleiter & Co. vs. Wm. M. McDonald; action for goods sold. Verdict for plaintiff for $500.

Wm. Whigham et al. vs. Haney; action to recover against defendant as surety on a bond for D. Shay, who was teller and bookkeeper of the Commercial Banking Company of McKeesport, and who was an alleged defaulter. On trial. The amount of the claim is about $9,000.

Trial List for To-day.

Rafferty, trustee, vs. Speer & Co.
Brown vs. Hubbell.
Whigham, trustee, vs. Hunter.
Same vs. O'Neal.
Same vs. Patterson.
Whatson et al. vs. City of Pittsburgh.
Munderff vs. Evans et al.
Dellenbach vs. Hill.
Sohn vs. Buffum.
Kern vs. Herron.

Common Pleas Court No. 2.

(Before Judges Ewing and White.)

In the case of H. J. Waight vs. Dickey & Davis, an action on a promissory, the note having been paid, a verdict was returned for one dollar and fifty cents, the cost of protesting the note.

In the case of the Commonwealth for use of Henry Stewart, *et ux. et al.* vs. G. Henry Hasenecyer. An action on an administrators bond, is on trial.

EJECTMENT SUITS.

In District Court No. 2, twosuits in ejectment were instituted yesterday. One by Samuel and Mary Utzler against A. Fresser with notice to Catharine Falvey for the half of lot No. 41, Montgomery avenue, Second ward Allegheny, upon which is a two story brick house.

The other by Charles D. Roggentine, Ellie Henney and W. F. Henney, against James Levey, for the house and lot now occupied by him, or lot No. 4, Rischer's plan, Township not given.

MOTION ASKED.

Margaret Herron filed a petition in District Court No. 2, yesterday afternoon asking the Court to grant an injunction restraining the city from using a certain portion of ground on Thirty-third street, the property of petitioner. The petition sets forth that after the location of this street from Liberty to Herron avenue, in compliance with the specifications of the ordinance, certain of the city officials changed the western line of this street in such manner as to encroach upon her property. She now asks the Court to issue an order restraining the city from using this property and cause the street to be located within the lines specified in the ordinance.

A New Bonanza.

California does not possess all the bonanzas. Kentucky has had one for some years —not worth a world's wealth, but worth a solid fortune for an individual. This is found in the Gift Concerts of the Public Library of Kentucky. For instance, who ever bought in the Virginia mine ten dollars' worth of stock and realized upon it in less than $100,000? Yet everybody knows that Keith, of Massachusetts, did, about a year ago, make just that profit out of his stock in the Library bonanza. The Gift Concerts have proven bonanzas, and the last of them is just rt hand. This stock does not vary in price, and it can not be watered.

Money to Loan.

I am prepared to loan money on the new *A. V. R. R. bonds* as collateral:
$20,000 to loan on mortgages.
For sale, 50 shares Lawrence R. R. stock.
GEO. B. HILL, No. 75 Fourth avenue.

Table Linens, Quilts, &c.,

Just opened. Very cheap.
J. B. HEARD & CO.,
57 Sixth St.
MWF.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Upon the second appearance of Mrs. Rousby at this place of amusement last evening, she was greeted with a better audience, and one that was thoroughly appreciative. Having entirely recovered from the fatigue of travel, the actress and her company were better prepared to do justice to themselves, and the manner in which this play was performed gave evidence that Mrs. Rousby and her company were fully deserving of the praise bestowed upon them here, as well as elsewhere. Mrs. Rousby is an actress who improves upon acquaintance, and the oftener she is seen the higher does she rise in favor. The first impression gives one an idea of an actress full of the charm and grace of naturalness, and subsequent attention to her style develops a hundred little details, unnoticed at first, but which go to make up the perfect acting. The performance last night was an exquisite piece of acting, and well worthy of her fame.

An Attractive Entertainment.

An entertainment of rare attraction will be given at Library Hall, on Tuesday evening next. Mrs Scott Siddons, the beautiful and fascinating queen of elocutionists, will read a number of her choicest selections, and "Seraphael," (Master Henry Walker) the boy pianist, will furnish the music with which the programme will be interspersed. Mrs. Siddons needs no introduction to a Pittsburgh audience, for she is a favorite here, and her entertainments having always been recognized as among the most popular and enjoyable of any in the line of lyceum amusements. "Seraphael," who accompanies her is a boy of twelve years of age, who is spoken of as a rare musical genius. The Boston *Journal* says of him: "His execution is remarkable in its smoothness and facility, and he imparted decided vigor and breadth to his interpretation of the music. That young "Seraphael" should have aroused a remarkable degree of interest among the musicians of England seems natural enough, and that he is destined to create a great sensation wherever he is heard in this country is most certain." Such an entertainment ought to draw a crowded house.

"Buffalo Bill."

The Buffalo Bill combination is announced for four performances at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, commencing on Monday evening next. The interesting drama of "Life on the Border," scenes in the lives of the actors, will be given, in which "Buffalo Bill" will be supported by Kit Carson, Jr., and highly enjoyable evenings may be anticipated. "Buffalo Bill" was born in Iowa, in 1828, being the son of a father who was scout to General Sheridan for eight years, and has documentary evidence in his possession to prove this He has hunted Indians during his entire life, and knows all about the Indian fights and Indian habits than any other man of his age in the Republic. "Bill's" name is William Cody. He is so seldom called by his whole name, that most people think he was only christened so. He is a fine specimen of the American frontier man. Six feet high, brave as a lion, active as a cat, and good natured as old Hospital city himself. He has been shot six times, but still enjoys the saddle as well as he ever did.

Library Hall.

The vivacious and sprightly Lotta sustained her wonderful reputation as an actress most successfully at Library Hall last night. She was greeted by a full house of fashionable audiences go to see her, and are not disappointed. Her five years' absence has not diminished her popularity one whit, and her present engagement promises to be a most successful one. Her new piece last night say she is just the same nimble little creature, but much improved. Her acting is of a style which always pleases, and never tires. Once seen, she is never to be forgotten, and her singing is at all ways pleasant. Her selection of the play of "Zip" was certainly very happy. In it she has full scope to display her wonderful versatility. The prospects now are that she will have full houses during the entire week.

Emily Soldene English Opera Bouffe Company.

Miss Emily Soldene and her celebrated English Opera Bouffe Company of forty artists will give two performances at Library Hall on Wednesday and Thursday evenings next week, which will be the first and only appearances in Pittsburgh of Miss Soldene and the first representation here of an English company in which the operas of the fashion "Madame L'Archduc," (the Archduchess) and Offenbach's favorite opera "Genevieve de Brabant." These operas have been produced in this city with the completeness of details that distinguished their representations in New York, Boston and Philadelphia. Miss Soldene's fame is world-wide and her advent will be looked for with much interest.

Strakosch's Italian Opera.

The performance of Bellini's charming opera of "La Sonnambula," by Strakosch's Italian Opera Troupe, at the Academy of Music, on Saturday evening, will undoubtedly be a grand affair. The first appearance here of Mlle Bianca Donadio, Signor Benfratelli, Signor Fiorini, and other distinguished artists, should fill the house to overflowing on the occasion. The sale of seats will commence on Thursday morning, at Kleber & Bro's music store, Wood street.

Musical and Dramatic Notes.

EDWARD E. ZIMMERMAN, Esq., the popular business agent of the Soldene English Opera troupe, is in the city making arrangements for the performances next week.

Mr. J. E. OGDEN, general agent of the "Buffalo Bill" combination, to appear at the Fifth Avenue Theatre in a few days, is busily engaged preparing for the production of "Life on the Borders."

BUFFALO BILL resumes life on the plains in April. Texas Jack has taken to his wife's estate near Boston—Mile. Morlacchi. Wild Bill is pinioned as United States Marshal at Cheyenne. How are the braves fallen?

THE first of the course of six lectures to be given in the chapel of the Plymouth Congregational Church, Allegheny, takes place on Thursday evening, by Hon. John G. Kirkpatrick, his subject being "The Lessons of Life."

FRANKLIN HOUSE BOWLING HALL is being liberally patronized by the lovers of the game. Mr. Stroup, the popular proprietor, has handsomely and most agreeably added to the entertainment of his numerous patrons.

THE FREE PIPE BILL.

A Card From Major Wm. Frew.

EDITORS GAZETTE—I am called upon to "rise and explain" a charge of inconsistency or change of front on the Pipe question, the charge founded on a letter written to a friend in the Legislature and an article in the press of this city. In both of these papers you will observe that I have presented my own views claiming not to speak for others.

First—Suppose that a month ago I had even been favorable to a Free Pipe bill (which I was not), and facts recently developed, and a closer examination of the question had convinced me of my error, dare I not change my views? Is it not wiser and better to be open at all times to conviction, than in the paper way to shut up our minds, and then shut our eyes and ears against the truth?

As an illustration: A pipe line running to Pittsburgh and stopping here where the crude can be refined with an ordinary use of the city preventing any but refined oil pipes running out of it to the south or west, may be very beneficial to the interests of Pittsburgh. A Free Pipe bill giving the crude oil to be carried across the city and over the whole State, from the oil regions to Cleveland, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, is inevitably damaging to Pittsburgh as a refining point.

Rights of way have recently been obtained outside the city from the Allegheny river to the Connellsville road, and another route surveyed from Freeport to the same road, thus building a commodious line, projected from the oil region to Philadelphia. Under the new development of facts, might not even the most ardent friend of a Free Pipe bill a month ago, have been justified in saying: "This is a new aspect of the case, I can now see the injury we may sustain from the passage of the general bill."

Second—In the meeting at the Chamber of Commerce, all that I did say was in opposition to the memorial, correcting a glaring misstatement in regard to the relative home and foreign consumption. At the request of my friend, Colonel Bennett, Esq., I moved that the proceedings at the Lafayette Hall meeting, on the subject of National Improvements, be approved by the Chamber and forwarded to Washington city and Harrisburg. This motion was afterwards amended, on suggestion from Mr. Bennett and others, so as to read "the proceedings of this meeting," thus including the recommendation of the Free Pipe bill. For that change I was not responsible, and I did not at the time desire to cast a firebrand in the meeting, as the passage of the resolution was a foregone conclusion.

As for being "solitary" in my position, I would mention that in the refiners' meeting yesterday the vote was twelve against the Free Pipe bill, representing a refining capacity of 35,000 barrels (between one-third and one-half of the entire capacity of this district) with several of our friends absent, to twenty in favor.

Hoping this will be a satisfactory answer to the article you have published, I remain yours, &c., WM. FREW.

Excelsior.

The above is a word which has very little significance in these days when applied to arts or trades, but our readers will find its old-time meaning fully verified in the manufactures of Thos. Davage, No. 57 First avenue, who makes to order of the best materials all sizes of blocks and pumps in the most durable style of workmanship. His blocks, pumps, and other manufacturers are admitted to be double the value of those made by any other establishment.

Cotton. Cotton.

Buy early and save money. All standard makes of Cotton Goods in Sheetings and Shirtings, now on hand, at lowest cash prices. These goods are rapidly advancing, with every prospect of being still higher.

J. B. HEARD & CO.,
57 Sixth St.

Franklin Savings Bank.

Deposits of *one dollar* and upwards received at the Franklin Savings Bank, 171 Federal street, Allegheny. MWF

WEATHER STRIPS

At THOMPSON & Co's, 84 Wood street.

Save Fuel, Colds and Rheumatism.

By having WEATHER STRIPS on your windows and doors, Thompson & Co., 84 Wood street.

Dr. Gale French,
DENTIST,
258 Penn avenue.

STRENGTHENING.

The Free Pipe Bill Growing in Popularity—Efforts Against It Futile—Its Endorsement by All Classes.

It is suggestive, as to the intrinsic merits of the Free Pipe bill, that every movement against it, when tested by the facts, have melted away, or resolved itself in favor of the bill. The Philadelphia Board of Trade changed front as soon as they saw and heard explained the bill. The Philadelphia papers simply declaim against it, and in doing so, fall into ridiculous errors. Here, the fact that the Philadelphians really favor it has been used as an argument to turn Pittsburghers against it. The claim was, that Philadelphia would be benefited, and Pittsburgh ruined. The fallacy of this was shown by the facts: 1. That if things remained as they are now, Cleveland will get the oil trade, and both Pittsburgh and Philadelphia will be seriously injured. 2. Philadelphia has already a Pipe law, known as the Harley bill, and can lay a pipe line at pleasure. Hence, if because we propose to have a pipe line crude oil will be run to Philadelphia, the trouble some question is, why is this not done now when they have only railroads to compete against? The final move was to represent that the Refiners and the Chamber of Commerce, of this city, had, on second thought, determined to oppose the bill. Both these institutions have since, in stronger language than before, reaffirmed their favor of the Free Pipe bill.

IMPORTANT FACTS.

We now turn to some general facts that the Legislature, *as a body*, ought to carefully consider. 1. Providence has favored this Commonwealth with an abundance of oil, that needs only to be properly developed, refined, and exported, to add largely per year to the wealth of the State. 2. It is the duty of the Legislature to pass such laws as will serve to retain all the advantages of this product, in this Commonwealth. 3. Under the existing system, at least five-sixths of these advantages go out of the State,—and chiefly to Cleveland and New York. 4. Such measures should be adopted as will benefit producers, refiners, and shippers, within this State. There are, in this trade, at least $20,000,000 yearly, at least three-fourths of which can be retained here. How shall all this be done? By the passage of the Free Pipe bill, which solves it, completely, equitably, and satisfactorily. We will show this to be true.

1. As to producers. The fact is generally admitted, and is always true, that the transportation represents a loss; and whatever it costs to get an article, whatever its kind, from the producer to the consumer, generally comes out of the producer. This applies to our oil producers. The producers to show that at times, under the existing order of affairs, it takes *all*, and *more than all* the oil brings, to pay costs of transportation. "A prominent producer shipped a load to New York, and had to draw money from his own wells, sold the same at New York prices, and after deducting freight expenses he had sold his oil for nothing, and was in debt for freight and transportation as well." This is the history of the Accident shipped; and yet these railroads are common carriers, asking protection from the rapacity of the "Pittsburgh Board of Trade" and the producers at large. As a producer, I have now a small well yielding on an average of eight barrels per day, at the following rates: Expense of pumping, eighty-five dollars per month, or three dollars per day average. Previous to the October rates, a small pump was put in, driven with the belt of freight lines, etc. During October, November and December the well ran in debt steadily, though she was, as we say, "well handled." The fall in prices during January has made her remunerative again, and my hope is that the free pipe bill will take off a part of the tax on oil, has made me come to consider that I might possibly get my own out of the enterprise yet. Mark it you please, the tax put on the oil by the railroad combination "Oil pays $1.75 freight to New York, and sells at seven and a half cents per gallon; oil pays eighty cents freight to Philadelphia, and sells at seven and one-half cents per gallon, leaving a difference of ninety-five cents per barrel discrimination against me, or eight dollars and fifty-five cents tax paid to the combination directly against my interests.

This is an actual and recent experience, and proves the need of a Free Pipe bill, to the producers.

2. As to refiners. Pittsburgh is about twenty miles from the nearest oil regions, and is nearly directly on the way to the seaboard. She has refining capacity for all the oil that can be brought here. Under a Free Pipe bill, Pittsburgh and Cleveland will be on an under the system of railway discriminations, is now sent to Cleveland. The cost of refining is the same everywhere. The secret of success or failure to the refiners is in the freight. A Free Pipe bill gives us that, and can certainly compete against railroads; hence, with a Free Pipe bill, our refiners could not be crowded to the wall.

3. As to exporters. Philadelphia's interest is in the export trade. If the crude oil were refined in Pittsburgh it would simply be a question whether the refined oil could be taken to Philadelphia or Baltimore cheapest. We undertake to say that, managed as it is, the Pennsylvania railroad can compete with any other road. Hence the trade will be quite sure, in large measure, to go to Philadelphia.

Out of all this would come from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000 a year increase of wealth, directly to Pennsylvania. Indirectly, all the activity it would give to several branches of manufacture and to general business, the profits would be much greater. The question for the Legislature is, will it control for Pennsylvania this large amount of annual wealth? If so, the Free Pipe bill offers the opportunity.

THE WATER LOAN INTEREST.

The City Controller Answers the Mayor's Interrogatories—The Unexpended Balance in the Treasury.

In an article yesterday regarding the probability of the Mayor vetoing the appropriation ordinance, should it pass Councils in its present condition, we stated that on Saturday last he addressed a letter to the City Controller asking for information concerning the bill. Yesterday afternoon, he received the following reply:

PITTSBURGH, February 16, 1875.

Hon. W. C. McCarthy, Mayor:

SIR:—In compliance with your communication of the 12th, I have the honor to transmit to you the following statement as compiled from books of this office: The balance in the City Treasury on January 31st, 1875, amounts to $32,712.14. Balance of appropriation No. 1, interest, $93,484.56. Balance in appropriation No. 4, Fire Department, $5,403.44. Appropriated and placed in Water Loan Sinking Fund, $80,000; coupon bond No. 35 for $1,000, and registered bond No. 7 for $100 retired, having a balance in fund of $79,744.55. Appropriated and placed in special sinking fund, $7,000; old municipal bonds, 1869, Nos. 123 and 188, for $2,000 retired. Balance in fund, $21,632.16. Appropriated and placed in Lawrenceville Sinking Fund, $3,250; excess taxes collected over amount appropriated and interest paid, including amount received from Treasurer on borough grading and paving assessments, $6,774.54, leaving a balance in fund of $4,774.11. Appropriated and placed to the credit of the Fire Department loan, interest and sinking fund, $24,000; interest paid, $14,000. Balance in fund, $10,000. Deficiency Water Loan Interest Appropriation, $75,000; interest paid, $22,766. Balance in appropriation, $52,234. Appropriated for payment of Water Extension Loan interest, $280,000. Interest paid, $280,000. Balance in Water Extension fund, appropriation No. 24, $100,321.73. Penn avenue interest bonds sold during the year, six per cent. gold, four years, $250,000; seven per cent. currency, two years, $46,000; total, $296,500. Amount received from installments on streets improved under the Penn Avenue Act, $85,047.47. Interest paid on streets during 1874, $272,335.50. Sinking fund under Penn avenue act: Balance, $13,474.69. During the year 1874 Municipal consolidated bonds were sold amounting to $210,000 and placed to the credit of the fund to redeem matured and maturing indebtedness of South Side boroughs to the amount of property owned by said boroughs at the time of consolidation, and $15,532 69, undrawn balances of appropriations and loan authorizations, also $476 95, receipts from Fifth ward markets, $100 from Sinking Fund appropriation, and $8,814 49 from South Side borough collections, all of which were placed to the credit of the fund. Balance remaining in this fund, January 30, 1875, $162,577 53.

R. M. SNODGRASS, Controller.

In an interview yesterday, Controller Snodgrass stated that last year $75,000 was appropriated for the payment of water loan interest. Of this sum $22,766 was expended, leaving in the Treasury a balance of $52,234. Although this balance is considered in the Treasury, and is talked of as though hands could be placed on it within the space of ten minutes, it is actually not in the Treasury at all, never having been collected, and as a matter of course, is yet unexpended. The people, however, are entitled to the benefit of it. Controller Snodgrass knowledges the Mayor to be right in striving to conform closely to the provisions of the law, but if he is upheld in the position he has assumed the Controller is at a loss to know how he will be able to get the money in the Treasury. The law provides that the unexpended balances of interest appropriations shall not be permitted to lapse into the sinking fund. It is probable that the difficulty between the Mayor and the Finance Committee regarding this matter will be satisfactorily arranged, and as for that balance it is altogether likely that some way can be devised to make it beneficial and useful.

ADVERTISED LETTERS.

[OFFICIAL LIST.]

OFFICE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
Pittsburgh, February 17, 1875. }

The following letters remain uncalled for in the Pittsburgh Postoffice, WEDNESDAY, February 17, 1875.

To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for advertised letters, giving the date of the list. If not called for within four weeks they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

Ladies' List.

Allen S G for Adams J
Armstrong N
Atkinson E
Banks L E
Beck E
Beall Sara's
Berger M C
Blake M
Blain S
Breman M
Brown A
Bonbage M C
Burns S
Butler A A
Campbell S
Cadell M
Clark Bella
Clark A B
Cooper L D
Court M
Craig Louisa
Cash S
Dalzell S
Davis K
Delany A
Donelson M
Dougherty Mrs
Drum J
Eberhart L
Eckle L
Emmle L L
Felmath M
Fegan A
Fitzsimmons M
Frank Mrs
Freed R
Fulton M
Gallager M
Galway J
Gates M
George T
Getsinger L
Gillespie A
Gothart P E
Gray A
Graham T T
Hamilton L
Hancock K
Harold K
Harvey S
Harris S
Heck J E
Henderson M J
Henderson E M
Hinds L B
Hughes J W
Jamison N
James L E
Jones C
Kannuerer L
Kellum R
Kingsworth B
Lapp H
Lang S
Leamer A
Leech Clara
Little M
Lister E
Large G
Mansfield A
Matthews E J
Mizare M
Moore E
Morrison E H
Morrow M
Mueller E
Muller M
Murray B
McClure P
McClintock A
McCandless M
McKinney E
McGonnigle K
O'Brien N
O'Neal M
O'Loan L
Olmstead A
Palmer O P
Petrie K
Page M
Parks L
Parsons S H
Porter E
Ravage E
Reed E
Reed M
Reike L
Refeld Mrs
Richardson A
Robinson J
Roberts F
Sedon H
Senate L
Sherlock L T M
Smith M E
Stoner A
Steele E
Swarz N
Tanner H A
Thompson M
Thompson M D
Tucker M
Vaney Ida
Valentine M A
Williams L
Werner A
Woods J

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
WEDNESDAY, February 17, 1875. }

Gentlemen's List.

Allen Wm
Amos J
Anderson J C
Anderson B (col)
Anderson W
Arthur Jno
Atkinson
Bacon Master John
Atwood E T
Atwood W H
Bardon J
Barnes J H
Bates F E (Box 75)
Bates F L
Bennett Jas
Bennett J A 2
Bergman J B
Barry J
Barry T B
Bates F L
Bell Geo
Bennett J A 2
Bergman J B
Barry J
Barry T B
Bates F L
Bell Geo
Bingham C
Bingham J P
Bebe D
Bolland G A
Borland A L
Borland W J
Boyle Ed
Bowers J A
Brown M
Brown P (or Branson L
Bryant J W
Bryan S
Burns J A
Canfield G W
Campbell O F
Campbell J W
Campbell J C
Campbell
Cadwallader A
Cherry Jno
Chance Jno
Cooper Capt St Clair
Cook Thos
Collins J H
Cochran T
Cornell H D 2
Cogill Harry
Corey Wm
Cowden R D
Copeland J B
Coulter Jno
Cook Pat (or Craft Jacob
Crichfield L (for Cora Gram
Curio R
Dalzell H (for Danson G K
Davies W T (for Davis
Dealing Rich
Devlin Jno (or Deslin W
Devese Chas
DeClifford W for Dixon Jas.
Dixon Jas.
Deitz L
Dolan Jno
Douglass Harry
Dougherty M (or Dougherty Ed
Egan J P
Eblal A
Eares J L
Elliott R
Engelbrecht Bill
Evans Lewis
Evans Robt
Farrell Pat
Ferris A M
Ferguson R H
Fleming W
Fox Jas J
Forkerron T
Frey E A
Frazer T E
Frankelstein S
Franklin Jno
Freedla Louis
Fundenburg S B
Gardner Wm
Gannon Austin
Garvie Chas
Gallagher J or A
Gaffney T
Harner Geo
Harkins Jno
Harris R
Harris Louis
Horr A
Henry Ed (for Heck Jno
Hegerman Jno
Hinkley Chas
Honer C P
Hollenbeser J
Howet Wm
Horne Thos
Huff A J
Hull R
Israel J P
Junkin L M
Jackson W S (for Jones J N
Jones Wm J
Jones C C
Kerr Jno B
Knight Rev N B
Kuhn T
Kyle Jas
Kurtz L C
Kane The